

HAND-BOOK
FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL

BY
S.E.DAWSON

1888

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HAND-BOOK

FOR THE

CITY OF MONTREAL

AND ITS ENVIRONS,

WITH A PLAN OF THE CITY AND A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE
SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

BY

S. E. DAWSON.

MONTREAL:

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE CITY OF MONTREAL—GENERAL SKETCH	1
HOTELS	8
CONVEYANCES	10
RESTAURANTS	12
MONEY	12
POST OFFICE	13
COMMERCE—FOREIGN TRADE	13
LACHINE CANAL—INLAND TRADE	17
RAILWAYS	19
VICTORIA BRIDGE	21
PARKS AND SQUARES	25
PUBLIC BUILDINGS	30
CHURCHES	33
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS	47
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	56
SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS	74
AMUSEMENTS	79
GEOLOGY OF MONTREAL AND ITS ENVIRONS	86

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EXCURSIONS.

	PAGE
MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY	93
ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY	93
MOUNTAIN DRIVE	94
SAULT-AU-RECOLLET	94
LACHINE	95
LACHINE RAPIDS	95
BELCEIL	97
MONTREAL TO QUEBEC BY STEAMER	97
MONTREAL TO OTTAWA BY RAILWAY	102
LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG	104
CHAMBLY	105

THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

The city of Montreal, the chief city of Canada, although not the seat of Government even of its own Province of Quebec, is situated upon the southeast side of a triangular island formed by the mouths of the Ottawa, where, after a course of 600 miles, it debouches into the St. Lawrence. The city is built upon the left or northern bank of the St. Lawrence. The clear blue water of that river and the more turbid stream of the Ottawa meet near Montreal at so acute an angle that their waters do not mingle, but the line of junction may be traced for many miles below, the St. Lawrence water washing the right hand and the Ottawa the left hand bank.

The population of the city, at the last census, was 140,747 of whom 78,684 were of French and 28,995 of Irish origin. As to religion 103,579 were Roman Catholics. That census which was taken in 1881 showed an increase of 33,522 in the preceding ten years. During the present year the municipality of Hochelega was annexed, with a population of about 5,500. The total population of the Island was 193,171.

The estimated value of the real estate is \$84,802,380 and the present municipal taxes amount to \$7.50 per head of the population. The length of the city is nearly four miles and its breadth is two miles. It is narrowed, however, by Mount Royal, which, forming its chief ornament, rises boldly in rear of the city. Suburban towns and villages, such as St. Cunegonde, St. Jean-Baptiste and St. Henri, are spreading out fast, and the mountain will shortly be surrounded by contiguous buildings.

Every visitor arriving by the river must notice the Custom House, a handsome triangular building of gray stone, upon the river front, with its apex pointing eastwards, and a clock upon the eastern tower. This marks a triangular piece of ground, which, in old days, was formed by a little stream falling there into the main river. Upon this spot, on the 18th of May, 1642, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, laid the foundations of *Ville-Marie de Montréal*, and here was planted that grain of mustard seed which, in the words of the enthusiastic Vimont, would soon grow and overshadow the land. The story of the founding of Montreal is well told by Parkman, but we have space for only a short extract:—

“Maisonneuve sprang ashore, and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example; and all joined their voices in enthusiastic songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms and stores, were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant spot near at hand; and Mademoiselle Mance, with Madame de la Peltrie, aided by her servant Charlotte Barré, decorated it with a taste which was the admiration of the beholders. Now all the company gathered before the shrine. Here stood Vimont in the rich vestments of his office. Here were the two ladies with their servant; Montmagny, no very willing spectator, and Maisonneuve, a war-like figure, erect and tall, his men clustering around him. They kneeled in reverent silence as the Host was raised aloft; and, when the rite was over, the priest turned and addressed them—‘You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land.’”

The main point to be remembered in connection with the early settlement of Montreal is, that it was the result of religious enthusiasm. That is shown by the name *Ville-Marie*, the original name of the city. It was an attempt to found in America a veritable

"Kingdom of God," as understood by devout Roman Catholics. The expedition was fitted out in France solely for that purpose, and the inception of the enterprise has many romantic particulars of "voices and revelations" and "providential occurrences" by which the zeal of its founders was supported and stimulated. They had need for all their enthusiasm, and opportunity for its exercise against the powerful Iroquois tribes, who determined to extinguish the infant settlement in the blood of the settlers. The character of Maisonneuve was a noble one. Duty was the guiding star of his life. When the governor of Quebec sought to dissuade him from settling at the "siège perilous" of Montreal, he replied:—"Monsieur, your reasoning would be conclusive if I had been sent to deliberate upon the selection of a suitable site, but the Company having decided that I shall go to Montreal it is a matter of honour, and I trust you will not be displeased that I settle my colony there." And again when further pressed:—"Gentlemen, if all the trees of the Island of Montreal were changed into Iroquois I am bound by honour and duty to go." A stately and chivalrous figure—this grand religious knight of antique mould. Any city might be proud of such a founder. But no monument records his devotion, no square, or public place, commemorates his name. We have Papineau Square, Chaboillez Square, Phillip's Square, Dufferin Square, Dominion Square, but no Place Maisonneuve. It would almost seem that "*devoir*" was only an *old* French word.

The city of Montreal is built upon a series of terraces which mark the former levels of the river, or of the ancient sea which washed the bases of the Laurentian hills to the north. The geological formation is Silurian, the surface rock being Trenton limestone. In rear of the mountain the Trenton limestone comes to the surface, and it is from these beds that the grey stone is procured of which the city is chiefly built. Along the margin of the river black shales of a higher

formation, the Utica, appear. The Island of Montreal exhibits no less than six different formations in the Lower Silurian. At St. Anne's, the western extremity, is the Potsdam sandstone. In that locality those curious perforations may be seen supposed to be worm burrows. Close to the Potsdam, near the railway station, the Calciferous formation comes up in a good locality for fossils. At the next station, Point Claire, the Chazy has a very extensive exposure; the stone for the Victoria Bridge was quarried there. A short distance further east the Black River limestone comes up, and at Montreal the Trenton limestone and Utica shales appear. The mountain which rises up behind the city consists of trap rock, which has forced its way through the limestone lying against it.

Mount Royal, from which the city derives its name, rises 700 feet above the river level. From its summit the whole Silurian plain spreads out in a panorama, broken only by the trap mountains, which suggest former volcanic disturbance. These hills lie in a line from N. W. to S. E., and mark a continuous dislocation in the rocks. Looking southwards, upon the left is Montarville; seven pretty lakes are concealed in the recesses of the mountain. Next is Belœil mountain with the ruins of a chapel upon the summit. A depression in the midst of this mountain is occupied by a lake of singular clearness and depth. Next, the Rougemont mountain rises from the plain almost concealing the Yamaska mountain behind it, and to the right the conical shape of Mount Johnson or Monnoir sharply breaks the level surface. Sixty years ago this prairie between the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu was very productive wheat land, but continual crops have run it out, and it now awaits the steam plough, the high farming, and the capital, which alone can draw out its capabilities.

At the time of the first arrival of the French, in 1535, a large Indian town existed on the site of the

present city, probably near the English Cathedral. The skeleton of an Indian, who had been buried in a sitting posture, was found recently near Mansfield street, together with various objects of Indian pottery. Jacques Cartier, who was guided then by the chief to the top of the mountain, describes the town as being fortified with palisades, and built in the form of a circle. It was surrounded by fields of grain which gave evidence of the settled character of the population and their comparative civilization. He learned that the name of the town was Hochelaga. The eastern ward of the present city, where Jacques Cartier probably landed, still retains that name, and it has also been retained as the name of the county. Jacques Cartier made no settlement in Canada, and no visit by Europeans to Hochelaga is recorded until seventy years later, when Champlain made an expedition up the St. Lawrence. But the populous town described by Jacques Cartier had disappeared. Two aged Indians alone were found to conduct him to the summit of Mount Royal, and relate the story of the ruin of their people. Many traditions survive of the fratricidal war which broke out after Cartier's departure. If we are to believe the historian of the Wyandots — Peter Dooyentate Clarke — himself a descendent of the tribe — the Senecas and Wyandots, or Hurons, lived side by side at Hochelaga, in peace and amity until, in an evil moment, a stern chief of the Senecas refused to permit his son to marry a Seneca maiden. The indignant damsel rejected all suitors, and promised to marry that man only who should kill the chief who had offended her. A young Huron fulfilled the condition and won the lady. But the Senecas adopted the cause of their chief and attacked the Hurons. At first they were unsuccessful, but the other tribes of the Iroquois assisted them, and the Hurons were driven westward, and were eventually almost exterminated by the implacable Iroquois. This romance of Hochelaga has found

no poet or novelist to embellish and immortalize it. Our dark-skinned Canadian Helen brought "unnumbered woes" upon her people, but until some Homer arises to narrate the particulars, we shall never know what tragic fate befell her. Some vestiges of Ilion even still survive, but Champlain saw no trace of the triple palisaded town elaborately described by his predecessor. He was struck with the advantageous situation of Montreal, and even made a clearing at Point-à-Callières which he called Place Royale, but did not carry out any design which he may have formed of founding a settlement.

The early history of Ville Marie is full of romance. Champlain sided with the Hurons in the bitter war which was raging at the time of his arrival, and the French for fifty years struggled with difficulty against the enterprises of those implacable enemies. Montreal, being nearer to the Iroquois cantons, chiefly felt their fury, and in 1660, the whole island up to the palisades of the town was swept by Indian war-parties. A deed of heroism by which Dollard and seventeen other Frenchmen devoted themselves to death alone saved the town. In 1665 the Marquis de Tracy arrived from France with the Carignan regiment. He defeated and punished the Iroquois and established forts at St. Therèse, Sorel and Chambly, to check their incursions. The two latter places still retain the names of the captains of his regiment who built the forts. Then Montreal rapidly grew into importance, and became the centre of the fur trade with the west, and of the expeditions to retaliate upon the English colonies, to the south, the atrocities which the Iroquois, the allies of the English, had inflicted upon Canada. From Montreal also started Joliet, Hennepin and La Salle on their adventurous career of western exploration.

In 1722 Montreal was regularly fortified, with a bastioned wall and ditch, after plans by de Lery. The lane in rear of St. James street, now called Fortifica-

tion Lane, marks the line of the old walls demolished in 1808.

Upon Dalhousie Square stood the citadel. It had been the site of one of the seigniorial windmills, and was a high hill overlooking the town. When Earl Dalhousie was Governor-General, the site was granted to the city and the land levelled.

The station of the Canadian Pacific Railway stands upon the site of the barracks occupied, until 1870, by the English troops. They were called the Quebec Gate Barracks, and there a portion of the old deLery walls remained standing until 1881, when the ground was entirely cleared to make room for the depot. Then disappeared the last vestige and visible sign in Montreal of the French military power of former years. In an angle of the wall to the north the French Governors placed the Champ-de-Mars, still used as a parade ground, much extended and surrounded by trees in later times. The powder magazine stood as a detached building in St. James street; and the Recollet Gate in Notre Dame street, very near it, marked the western limits of the town.

Wolfe's victory, on the Plains of Abraham, resulted in the surrender of Quebec, but it was not until September of the following year 1760, that the French power in Canada was finally broken by the surrender of Montreal. On the same day the army of General Amherst from the English colonies, and of General Murray from Quebec, arrived before the walls. The city was not prepared for defence and de Vaudreuil had no adequate force for resistance. The long struggle was over, and the white flag of France went down before the fortune of the English race. It was a dear conquest for England, because the colonists, freed from all apprehension, became restive, and the English, proud of their victories, became more arrogant; so it happened that only sixteen years later British troops were, in their turn, surrendered at Chambly and St. John. The British

Governor escaped down the river to Quebec, and the Montrealers once more surrendered their city, but this time to Montgomery, commanding the army of revolted colonists. During the winter of 1776-7 the city was occupied by the troops of the Continental Congress, and the astute and plausible Franklin practised his persuasive powers in vain to induce the Canadians to join the revolt. In the spring of 1777 the advance of the British troops from Quebec compelled the invaders to evacuate Canada, and the British flag once more floated over the walls of Montreal.

The history of our city from thenceforth becomes dull and uninteresting. It is the ordinary history of a mercantile town. Growing trade, extending buildings, material progress, in all directions. A slight glow of romantic adventure still clung to it during the contest for the fur trade between the North-West and the Hudson's Bay Companies. The head-quarters of the former were at Montreal, and here the fur-kings of the North-West lived and spent their profits in generous hospitality. When the fleets of canoes went out with supplies or returned with peltries, the narrow streets of the old town were crowded with adventurous voyageurs, and picturesque with savage and semi-savage costumes. But all that passed away with the fusion of the two companies, and Montreal settled down to the humdrum life of ordinary trade. Still the mingling of different creeds, languages and races at Montreal adds even yet a charm of variety to the city which none who have lived there ever forget.

With this rapid sketch of old Montreal, we now pass on to the Montreal of to-day, and a weary tourist will naturally ask first for information about

HOTELS.

The Windsor Hotel, on Dominion Square, is one of the finest hotels in America, whether for style of

architecture, commodiousness, comfort or completeness. It is one of the chief of those palatial hotels peculiar to America, in which, under one roof every comfort and convenience of life can be found. The main entrance is from the Square and opens into the grand rotunda where are situated the hotel office, the waiting-room, the telegraph and ticket-office, the news-stand, coat-rooms, &c. Closely connected by passages are the wash-rooms, the billiard room, the bar, the barber's shop, a haberdasher's shop and a chemist's shop. The rotunda has a domed roof handsomely frescoed, and is lit from the top by large sky-lights. A handsome marble staircase leads to the grand corridor 180 feet long by 30 wide, out of which opens a suite of handsome drawing rooms. On the same flat is the main dining-room, 112 feet long by 52 feet wide, marble-floored, and beautifully frescoed. A smaller dining-room, 60 feet by 40, opens out of this. The bed-rooms are all supplied with hot and cold water, and are roomy and well warmed and ventilated. The hotel is handsomely and luxuriously furnished throughout, and its situation is healthy and airy. (\$4.00 per day.)

The St. Lawrence Hall, on St. James street, ranks next to the Windsor, and is the most centrally situated hotel in the city. It is the next building west of the Post Office and close to all the banks and business offices. Until the Windsor was built, it was the most fashionable hotel. It has been enlarged and improved to meet every want of the travelling public. (\$3.00 to \$3.50 per day.)

The Richelieu Hotel, on St. Vincent street, and extending to Jacques Cartier Square, is a very large hotel, frequented chiefly by the French portion of the population. It is a good and well kept house. (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per day.) Those who prefer it may take a room at \$1.00 per day and get their meals at the Restaurant, *à la carte*, or elsewhere.

The Albion Hotel, on McGill street, is a large and comfortable hotel frequented by country merchants—a good commercial hotel. (\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.)

The American House, on St. Joseph street—much resorted to by dealers in horses and cattle—a comfortable hotel. (\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day.)

The Canada Hotel, St. Gabriel street, a French-Canadian hotel. (\$2.50 per day.) Rooms all furnished for two guests.

The Jacques Cartier Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square—a small but comfortable hotel, patronized by French-Canadians. (\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.)

The New York House, Lagauchetiere street. (\$1.25 to \$2 00 per day.)

Omnibuses attached to the chief hotels await the arrival of all trains and steamers, and the visitor would do well to take his seat at once in the omnibus bearing the name of the hotel where he wishes to put up. Checks for baggage may safely be entrusted to the porter who bears the badge of the hotel he represents.

Cabs and carriages in great number await all arrivals of trains or boats.

TARIFF OF CAB FARES.

One-Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other, (provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes) for one or two persons, 25 cents; three or four persons, 50 cents. From any place to any other, (provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour) for one or two persons, 40 cents; three or four persons, 60 cents. When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—For the first hour, one or two persons, 75 cents; three or four persons, \$1. For every subsequent hour: one or two persons, 60 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

Two-Horse Vehicles.—From any place to any other, (provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour) one or two persons, 65 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents. When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

By the Hour.—One or two persons, \$1; three or four persons, \$1.25.

Fractions of hours to be charged at *pro rata* hour rates, but no less than one-quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rates for rides from 12 midnight to 4 a. m.

The tariff by the hour shall apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits when the engagement is made within the city.

Baggage.—For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, 10 cents; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels, which passengers can carry by the hand.

Carriages are very numerous in Montreal. For excursions, or for a drive round the mountain, or a visit to the cemetery a special bargain should be made. The best plan is to order a carriage at the office of the hotel, and thus prevent a wrangle. Strangers should avoid drinking largely of water on their first arrival. It is apt to cause diarrhœa when copiously drunk in hot weather. The ubiquitous pitcher of iced-water has invaded Canada from the South provoking incessant thirst.

Horse Cars of the Montreal City Passenger Railway run as follows:

From Mile End to Dorchester Avenue, by St. Lawrence, Craig, Bleury and St. Catherine streets West, every 8 minutes, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and every 16 minutes from 6.15 to 7 a. m. and 7 to 10 p. m.; last car leaves Mile End Depot at about 9.30, and Dorchester Avenue at about 10.15 p. m.

Between Hochelaga and Atwater Avenue, St. Cunegonde, cars every 11 minutes, from 6.10 a. m. to 9.30 p. m., by way of St. Mary, Notre-Dame and St. Joseph streets.

Papineau Square to the West end of St. Antoine street, every 15 minutes, from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

St. Denis Street Line from Craig street to Mount Royal Avenue, from 7 a. m. to 9.30 p. m., every 15 minutes.

Omnibuses.—Leave Post Office for Point St. Charles every 20 minutes, from 6.30 a. m. to 9.30 p. m.

Fare on all lines 5 cents.

RESTAURANTS.

These abound in the central part of the city, especially in St. James Street and Notre Dame Street. The chief are :—

Freeman's, No. 231 St. James Street; Alexander's, 219 St. James Street; Compain's, No. 116 St. Francois-Xavier Street; The Bodega, No. 366 Notre Dame Street; Victor's, No. 145 St. James Street; Walker's No. 372 Notre Dame Street. Besides these, single meals can be had at the following hotels: Windsor, \$1.00; St. Lawrence Hall, 75c; Richelieu, 75c; Albion, 50c; American House, 50c; Canada, 50c; New York House, 50c.

A stranger, having letters, would do well to obtain an introduction at the St. James' Club, in Dorchester Street, or at the Metropolitan Club on Beaver Hall.

MONEY.

English gold is a legal tender at the rate of 4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars to the pound, but silver money is not a legal tender, and passes under its proportionate value. United States' money is taken at par when in gold or paper, but silver coins are at a discount. There are many brokers' offices where money may be exchanged. Weir's and Picken's, near the Post-office, are good places, but the hotels all take foreign money at its proper value. The money in use in Canada consists of bank notes of \$5 and upwards, and Government notes of \$1 and upwards, all redeemable in gold on demand. The latter are a legal tender. The Canadian coinage is silver only, consisting of pieces of 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

THE POST OFFICE

is on St. James Street at the corner of St. François Xavier Street, and almost facing the Place d'Armes. It is a large handsome building of grey limestone with mansard roof.

Mails for England close four times a week; for the United States twice daily. Canada is a member of the Postal Union, and the postage to all countries in the Union is $2\frac{1}{2}$ pence stg. or 5 cents per half ounce. For all parts of Canada and the United States the rate is 3 cents. City or drop letters are one cent. Postal cards at two cents are provided for England and the Postal Union, and at one cent for Canada and the United States. Transient Newspapers are one cent. All postage must be prepaid. The regulations for Book and Parcels Post and for other mailable matter as well as the hours of departure can best be learned on inquiring at the Hotel office, as they vary from time to time.

COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.

The River St. Lawrence is 1,500 miles long and drains an area of 330,000 square miles. From Montreal to Quebec, a distance of 160 miles, its width varies from one to two miles. From a short distance below Quebec to the Gulf of St. Lawrence it varies from 10 to 35 miles in width. Half way between Montreal and Quebec it widens out into Lake St. Peter, which is 20 miles long and 9 wide.

At Quebec the tide rises 14 feet, but it ceases to be observed at the lower end of Lake St. Peter. The depth of the river is so great that the largest ocean steamers may be found loading or discharging in Montreal harbour. From Quebec to Montreal the depth, excepting for a distance of 30 miles, mostly in Lake St. Peter, is never less than 30 feet. The work of deepening the channel on the flats of that Lake was

commenced in 1851 by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, and has been steadily continued so that now a depth of 25 feet at lowest water has been attained. Owing to these great efforts, the largest ocean vessels are able to reach our port. In carrying on these works 8,500,000 cubic yards had to be removed. The ship channel so deepened is 300 feet wide at its narrowest point. Work is being steadily continued and will not cease until a depth of $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet is attained.

The distance from Montreal to the Atlantic Ocean is a little under 1,000 miles, or to be precise, it is 986 miles from Montreal to the Straits of Belleisle. The city is 250 miles above salt water, and it is 315 miles nearer to Liverpool than is the City of New York. One-third of the whole distance to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence is in comparatively smooth water. Westwardly the distance from Montreal to Chicago by the St. Lawrence system is 1,261 miles, or 158 miles less than the distance from New York to the same city, while the canals of the St. Lawrence system aggregate only 70 miles, against 350 miles of artificial navigation by the Erie Canal to Buffalo. From these few facts the importance of Montreal as a centre of commerce can be estimated.

The Harbour.—No visitor to Montreal should fail to walk along the river front, and inspect the wharves and quay. These were designed during the vigorous administration of Lord Sydenham. A solid *revetement* wall runs along the whole river front of the city, commencing at the Lachine canal, and continuing to the Current St. Mary; a distance of one and a half miles. As the wall forms the outer edge of the river-street, that street is open to view from the river for its whole length. The wharves at which the ships discharge are ten feet below the level, so that the pedestrian standing upon the wall and leaning against the protecting rail, may see at a glance the whole busi-

ness of the port spread out below him. Close to the canal are the basins for the Allan line of steamers from Glasgow and Liverpool; then follow steamers from the Maritime Provinces and different European ports, then sailing ships, then the sheds of the London line of steamers and the Dominion line from Liverpool; then follow the splendid river boats plying between Quebec and Montreal; then succeed a crowd of smaller river steamers, wood barges, and, finally, sailing ships and steamers as far as Hochelaga. Here lie, at a distance of 900 miles from the ocean, vessels from all the ports of the world, from England, with iron, dry goods, and general goods; from France and the Mediterranean with wines and groceries; from Germany, with glass and general goods; from China, with tea—alongside of vessels loading with return cargoes of grain, cattle, lumber, mineral phosphates and other productions of Canada. The wharves are not disfigured by unsightly warehouses, but the river street is as clear as a Parisian quay.

The maritime importance of Montreal will perhaps best be illustrated by an enumeration of the regular lines of ocean steamships which trade to the port, they are:—

Allan Mail Line, weekly to Liverpool.

Allan Line, weekly to Glasgow.

Dominion Line, weekly to Liverpool.

Beaver Line, weekly to Liverpool.

Donaldson Line, weekly to Glasgow.

Temperley Line, fortnightly to London.

Ross Line, fortnightly to London.

Great Western Line, fortnightly to Bristol.

Thomson Line, fortnightly to Newcastle-on-Tyne, via London.

Hansa Line, fortnightly to Hamburg.

White Cross Line, fortnightly to Antwerp.

Quebec Steamship Line, fortnightly for ports on the Gulf and Prince Edward Island.

Montreal and Acadian Line, fortnightly to St. John's, Newfoundland.

Black Diamond Line, to Charlottetown, Pictou and St. John's, Nfld.

Besides these, there are numerous steamers trading to the port which do not belong to any regular line. The fleet of river steamers plying to the different towns on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries adds to the busy appearance of the harbour.

The statistics of the business of the port for the year 1883, are:—

Total value of exports.....	\$27,277,195
“ value of imports.....	43,718,549
“ customs duties collected.....	7,698,796
“ tonnage.....	664,263
“ sea going vessels.....	660

Of these last 464=605,805 tons were steamships.

Only 9 per cent. of the vessels arriving from sea were sailing vessels, showing that Montreal has become almost entirely a steamship port.

The quay or *revetment* wall extends down to the Current St. Mary, but the wharves are continued much further down the river as far as the Hudon Cotton Factory. The total length of wharf accommodation is 4.57 miles, of which two-thirds is for ships drawing 25 feet of water. The port possesses every convenience for loading and despatching ships, such as steam elevators for grain and appliances for shipping cattle.

The following extract from the records of the Corn Exchange gives the chief items of export during the year 1883:—

Wheat.....	5,008,167 bushels.
Maize.....	4,530,731 “
Peas	1,666,334 “
Oats.....	155,431 “
Barley	142,354 “
Rye.....	175,960 “
Flour	1,552,484 cwts.
Meal.....	185,676 “
Potash	35,140 “
Butter	159,663 firkins.
Cheese	991,940 boxes.
Bacon.....	73,048 “

Lard	52,423	tierces.
Meats	11,923	barrels.
Oxen	50,345	animals.
Sheep	102,347	"
Apatite	17,160	tons.
Lumber	16,964,478	feet.
Deals	23,094	standards.

In order to give greater despatch the harbour is lighted by the electric light under the Brush system, so that ships are loaded or discharged at night as well as during the day.

On a market day, that portion of the harbour allotted to river craft assumes a very lively appearance. Much of this business is in the hands of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, but there are many independent boats. That Company has a line of magnificent steamers to Quebec, leaving Montreal every evening upon the arrival of the daily steamer from the Lake Ontario ports. It has a direct boat for Three Rivers twice a week, a daily boat for Terrebonne, and a boat twice a week for Cornwall. There is also a service on the Richelieu twice a week and upon the Yamaska. These river boats, with the ferry steamers, and steam tugs, fully occupy the wharves near the Bonsecours market.

Lachine Canal.—The St. Lawrence, upon whose abundant waters this fleet rests, becomes, a few miles west of the city, completely unnavigable, owing to the Lachine rapids or Sault St. Louis. The Lachine Canal, which debouches into the harbour of Montreal, is the first of a series of magnificent works by which the trade of the west is brought to our doors. It is eight and three quarter miles long, and overcomes a total rise of 45 feet, its width varies from 163 to 208 feet and it has five locks, 270 feet long and 45 feet wide. Vessels drawing 12 feet can pass through it.

In the spacious basins of the Lachine Canal, assemble the steamers, schooners, barges and propellers which

carry on the traffic with the upper river and lakes. While the wharves of the harbour proper are shore wharves and piers, the wharves of the Canal are all enclosed basins or docks. These last afford a total wharf frontage of 3.30 miles, of which one third of a mile is for eighteen feet of water and the remainder for twelve feet, in addition to the wharfage of the harbour as previously given. The total number of inland vessels which arrived in 1883 was 5477, and the total inland tonnage was 764,721. The inland tonnage has decreased of late years as the railway system has been extending.

The waters of Lake Champlain drain into the St. Lawrence by the Richelieu, but there are rapids on the latter river which are overcome by a canal. Lumber is exported to, and coal imported from the United States by that route. The extent of the waterways opened up by means of the western canals, may be seen by a glance at the map. They reach through all the great lakes—to Duluth and Fort William on Lake Superior, Chicago and Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, Collingwood and Goderich on Lake Huron, Buffalo and Cleveland on Lake Erie, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston and Oswego on Lake Ontario. Then the Ottawa river 600 miles long flows into the St. Lawrence at Montreal and brings the trade of all its vast valley. The rafts of timber from the Ottawa and its tributaries for shipment at Quebec, are not seen at Montreal. They always pass down behind the island by the Riviere-des-Prairies, which falls into the St. Lawrence below the city. The rapids of the Sault-au-Recollet on that branch of the Ottawa are not so formidable as the Lachine Rapids or Sault St. Louis.

Leaving the Lachine Canal for the upper waters are many independent steamers, besides steam tugs for the barges and returning lake craft. A weekly line of steamers runs to Duluth at the head of Lake Superior. Another weekly line runs to Chicago at

the head of Lake Michigan. A daily line leaves for Hamilton at the western end of Lake Ontario, and another daily line for Ottawa on the Ottawa river. All these call at the intermediate ports. The grain exported from Montreal is for the most part transhipped into barges by steam elevators at Kingston. It arrives there from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and other western ports in lake craft—usually schooners. Some of it comes by rail from Goderich, Collingwood or Midland City, on Lake Huron, and this route is gaining upon the former; but, in any case, at Kingston the grain is loaded into canal barges, each carrying 18,000 to 20,000 bushels, which are towed down the canals by propellers and put alongside the ocean ships at Montreal. There is an economy in transshipment, because each kind of craft is constructed to comply with all the varied conditions of the long inland route. Besides in the summer months, the handling of the grain helps to keep it in good condition.

Tourists who wish to go westward by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Company, can avoid the delay of the canals by taking the Grand Trunk Railway to Prescott or Brockville. They can leave six hours later and catch the steamboats at those ports, by this means passing through the Thousand Islands and Lake Ontario, and avoiding the heat and dust of the railway cars. It does not answer, however to take the boats when close connections have to be made and time is limited.

THE RAILWAYS OF MONTREAL.

It is not sufficient in these days that a city should be situated at the intersection of great water-ways, it is also necessary that it should be the centre of converging railways. During the past few years Montreal has made great advances in this respect, and in a very short time the city will possess the same rela-

tive position of importance in winter by railway, as it does in summer by steamships.

The Grand Trunk Railway is of first importance. By it Montreal is connected with the western provinces, and with Chicago and the Western States. On the south it connects at Rouse's Point with the railways for New York city, for Ogdensburg and the whole system of roads in western and southern New York. At St. Johns it connects with the roads to Boston and New England. On the east it reaches the seaboard at Portland, and at Quebec it connects with the Intercolonial Railway, and thus with the Maritime Provinces. By the North Shore Railway it has a more direct connection with Quebec. It passes through Sherbrooke, the chief city of the Eastern Townships. It is in reality, as well as in name, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for with it is now amalgamated the Great Western Railway to Detroit, and its aggregate length is 4,524 miles. At Montreal the workshops and the head offices are located, and here the railway crosses the river by a bridge which is one of the great engineering works of the world. A handsome and commodious building has been erected for the chief offices of this company at Point St. Charles. The far reaching lines of this great system are shown upon the map at p. 28.

The Central Vermont Railway.—This is a very favourite route, either to New York or Boston. It crosses the Richelieu River at St. Johns, and runs down on the eastern side of Lake Champlain to Troy, where it connects with the Hudson River Railway. For Boston it connects at White River Junction with the New England roads. It is now controlled by the Grand Trunk Railway.

The South Eastern Railway is another most important road. By this Montreal is connected with the

whole system of New England roads, with the seaboard at Boston, and with many beautiful routes through the White Mountains—the Switzerland of North America. It now forms part of the Canadian Pacific System.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.—This railway is fully noticed at page 29. The station is at Dalhousie Square. From Montreal the whole valley of the Ottawa is now accessible, and an alternative route to Toronto, via Ottawa has been opened. North of the city it has branches to St. Jerome, St. Lin, and St. Eustache. On the south of the city a branch is under construction to Sherbrooke. A new bridge is designed in connection with this system to cross the St. Lawrence four miles above the city.

Besides these greater systems of railway there are several minor roads from Montreal, such as that to Sorel on the Richelieu, to Huntingdon at the south-west corner of the Province, and to Lachine.

All the railways are connected with the shipping by a line of rails upon the wharves the whole length of the city, which is worked by the Grand Trunk Railway under the supervision of the Harbour Commissioners for the convenience of all the companies and in the interests of the trade of the port. In the rear of the mountain the Jacques Cartier railway connects the eastern and western roads.

The Victoria Bridge.—This wonderful triumph of engineering skill was completed in 1859, from the designs of Robert Stephenson and A. M. Ross, ably carried out by the energy of James Hodges. The bold idea of a bridge to span the St. Lawrence did not originate with them, as, in fact, the Honourable John Young in 1847, and Mr. T. C. Keefer in 1851, had, long before the English engineers came out, demonstrated its feasibility and pointed out the location which was afterwards, with slight modifications, adopted. The

engineers skilfully availed themselves of a ledge of rock, which crosses the river from Point St. Charles to St. Lambert's, upon which to found their superstructure.

The bridge is 9,184 feet in length. There are 25 tubes, which are supported by 24 piers, and the two terminal abutments, or, to be more precise, there is a centre tube and, on either side, six pairs of double tubes. The centre tube is detached at both ends; and the double tubes are bolted together and to the piers at their inner junction, and free at their outer ends. These free ends rest upon rollers, and, as openings are left between each set of double tubes, the expansion and contraction caused by the extremes of Canadian climate are amply provided for. The tubes are of wrought boiler plate iron, built up with most careful calculation of varying thickness of plate, and stiffened with angle-iron. They are of the uniform breadth of 16 feet, and are arranged for a single track within. Their height varies from 18 feet 6 in. at the terminal tubes to 22 feet for the centre tube. The centre tube is 60 feet above the summer level of the river. Besides the openings for expansion, windows are placed in the tubes to afford light. All the spans are uniformly of 242 feet excepting the centre, which is 330 feet.

The piers are built of limestone of the same formation, the Chazy, but taken from two localities, one at Pointe Claire, on the Island of Montreal, and the other at Isle Lamotte, in Lake Champlain.

The dimensions of the piers at the summit are 23 feet in the line of the river by 16 feet in the line of the bridge. They descend to a point 30 feet above summer level, very gradually increasing in size. At this point the masonry is extended horizontally 10 feet on the up-stream side, from whence it descends, at an angle of 45 degrees, to a point 6 feet below summer level, and thence perpendicularly to the bed of the river. The main increase in the size of the piers is thus upon the up-stream side; the other sides, however,

increase slightly as they descend. The current runs at the bridge at the rate of seven miles an hour, and the pressure of the ice when piling and shoving in the spring and fall is enormous. The horizontal gain of 10 feet in the up-stream dimension of the piers prevents the ice from reaching the shaft, and the sharp edges to which the piers are brought upon that side form saddles upon which the ice cannot rest, but must break asunder or glide aside. The dimensions of the piers at their foundation are 92 feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The abutments are 242 feet by 34 feet at the top and 290 feet by 92 feet at the foundation. The entrance is between high parapets of massive masonry, hewn in Egyptian style. Over the entrance, cut into the lintel is the inscription:—

ERECTED A.D. MDCCCLIX.
ROBERT STEPHENSON AND ALEXANDER M. ROSS,
ENGINEERS.

Over the lintel, just in front of the first tube, is inscribed:—

BUILT BY JAMES HODGES
FOR SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, BART.
THOMAS BRASSEY AND EDWARD LADD BETTS
CONTRACTORS.

The iron for the superstructure was all prepared at Birkenhead and sent out, each piece so marked as to go readily into its place. The first stone was laid on July 20th, 1854, and the first passenger train crossed December 19th, 1859.

The following data, from Mr. Legge's excellent little book about the bridge, are given for the benefit of visitors who may be fond of figures:—

Cubic feet of masonry, 3,000,000 feet; tons of iron in tubes, 8,250; number of rivets, 2,500,000; painting on tubes, 30 acres, four coats, equal to 120 acres; force employed, 3,040 men, 142 horses, 4 locomotives. Total cost 6,300,000 dollars.

Strangers desiring to visit the bridge will require to obtain a pass from the Grand Trunk Railway office at Point St. Charles.

Manufactures of Montreal.—Montreal is not only a centre of commerce, but the most important manufacturing city in the Dominion. The manufacture of boots and shoes employs about 3,000 hands, and the product of the numerous factories is enormous. The largest sugar refineries in Canada are at Montreal. The largest cotton mill in the country is that of the Hudon Company, at Hochelaga. There are two silk factories, a large rubber factory, many large clothing factories employing in the aggregate 2,500 hands; factories of cards, boxes, paints, soaps, cements, drugs. On the canal are saw-mills, sash factories, rolling mills, nail works, engine and machine works. There are five establishments for making sewing machines. The edge tools—axes, augers, &c., of Montreal make are celebrated for excellence. At the machine shops of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway everything connected with railway machinery is manufactured. There are carpet factories, rope factories, large binderies, large printing offices. Over 2,500 hands are employed in the tobacco factories; over 300 in the breweries. To give an account of the various manufacturing industries in the city would require more space than can be afforded in a guide book.

WATER WORKS.

The water supply of the city is taken from the St. Lawrence, about one mile above the head of the Lachine rapids, at a point 37 feet above the summer level of the harbour of Montreal. One branch of the aqueduct starts at that point, and another branch starts from a point 3,000 feet above. Both unite and form a canal, 26,200 feet long, to the Wheel House at the west end of the city where there is a large settling

pond. The Wheel House is a substantial stone building, containing water wheels and steam engines, by which the water is pumped either directly into the city mains, or into the large reservoir. The water from the wheels after it has done its work of pumping is carried away into the river by a tail-race 3,500 feet long. There are two reservoirs; the larger is at the head of MacTavish street on the side of the mountain, 204 feet above the level of the river. It is 810 feet long, 377 feet wide, and 24 feet deep. It is dug out of the solid rock, and contains $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons. From it the water is pumped by a steam engine to the small reservoir, 200 feet long by 80 feet wide, situated 218 feet further up on the mountain side. This has a capacity of two millions of gallons, and supplies all the city above the level of Sherbrooke Street. All the work has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and is worth the inspection of those interested in engineering matters. It cost the city six million dollars, which amount was raised by bonds secured by the water-rates. The average daily consumption of water in 1883 was 10,552,174 gallons.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Mount Royal Park.—Kind friends from the upper provinces sometimes ask, in the conclusive manner generated by the free air of the west, "What would your town be without the mountain?" To which the Montrealer is constrained meekly to reply, "Not very much, for if the mountain were levelled, our city would look as dull as any of the flat western towns." But then Montrealers have no intention of flattening out their mountain, for although they are reminded by strangers from the east that it is a very small mountain—nothing but a hill in fact—they are proud of it such as it is, and do not wish it to be higher. They feel that it is a great ornament to their city, and it answers their purpose much better than Mont

Blanc or Mount Washington would, because, being the height it is, they have been enabled to turn it into a park, which is their delight, and will be that of their children.

The Mountain Park covers 430 acres. It was acquired by the city in 1874. It is under the control of three commissioners, members of the City Council, who have secured the professional assistance of Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, of New York, a gentleman of great artistic taste and wide experience in landscape gardening. Under his advice the park has, for the most part, been laid out, as far as it has been laid out at all. In reality very little has been done excepting the construction of roads, for the work of laying out such a park as this is not one which can be hurried. Indeed, any "laying out" in the strict sense of the word is very earnestly to be deprecated, for the mountain already possesses so many natural advantages that it is far easier to spoil it than to improve it by a lavish expenditure of money. In an admirable little book written by Mr. Olmstead upon the subject of the artistic development of this property, he shows that it is only by following in the lines which nature has already laid down, and by bringing these half-hidden, but characteristic beauties fully to light by the resources of art, that the most can be made of the wonderful possibilities of the place.

In preparing his plans, Mr. Olmstead has adopted names expressive of the characters of different parts of the park. He calls the highest parts of the mountain where the soil is thin and rocky, and the aspect is arctic, the Upperfell. Lower, on the southern spur, near the spot known to natives as "the Pines," is what he calls the Brackenfell, from the abundance of ferns found there. Opposite the Brackenfell, to the west, lies an expanse of rolling, grassy, park-like turf, this he calls the Glades. The steep declivities around which winds the ascending road he calls the

Cliffs. The forest land through which this road passes is the Underfell. The bare land towards the north, near the upper reservoir, he calls Cragfoot. At the north end of the mountain is Piedmont, and the level plain which stretches out towards St. Jean Baptiste village, known vulgarly as Fletcher's Field, he designates Côte Placide. Following out the indications expressed by these happily-chosen names, we may grasp the whole idea of the artist in designing the plan, and understand what he means by following in the lines which nature has traced. The vistas of the Glades must not be obscured, nor the Fells deforested, nor the wildness of the Crag moderated, nor the breezy uplands of Piedmont obstructed, nor the grassy expanse of Côte Placide cut up and disfigured, but whatever is done must be subordinate to the genius of the place. The approaches to the park are from Bleury and Peel streets. Description of scenery is more the province of the poet than the writer of guide books. Those who visit it will see for themselves, and those who do not can obtain no adequate idea from a verbal description.

The views over the surrounding country are exceedingly fine. On the south is the level prairie dotted with villages, from Laprairie, in the distant bay on the right, to Varennes. The mountains rising abruptly from the plain are, commencing from the west, Monnoir, or Mount Johnson, Shefford, Rougemont with the Yamaska Mountain behind it, Belœil and Montarville. In the remote distances are the Adirondacks in New York, and the Green Mountains in Vermont. From the east end the spectator looks down the valley of the St. Lawrence, and may see to the left the course of Rivière-des-Prairies to its junction below the island; far off on the left are the Laurentian Hills. But thoroughly to enjoy the beauties of the Mountain Park the tourist should follow the roads across the Glades westwards and cross the Protestant Cemetery to the Belvedere con-

spicuous on the western summit. From that point the lower valley of the Ottawa opens out. The Lake of Two Mountains, Lake St. Louis, the two northern mouths of the Ottawa, and the fertile island of Montreal are spread out as upon a map, while on the one hand the Protestant Cemetery, and on the other the Catholic Cemetery glisten with monuments shining through the foliage.

Omnibuses leave the post office for the Mountain Park at short intervals in fine weather. Refreshments can be had during the season at the restaurant on the summit, near Peel Street steps. Pedestrians can reach the top of the mountain by steps above Peel Street or above University Street. There are also many paths of easy grade.

St. Helen's Island.—This island was a few years ago opened to the public for a park. It commands an excellent view of the city, and being beautifully wooded, is a pleasant place for a ramble. Access is obtained by the steamer Filgate, which plies regularly to it from the wharf opposite the Bonsecours market. Refreshments can be had on the island, and swings and other amusements are provided for children. There is a swimming bath at the lower end. The island is named after Helen Boullé, the wife of Champlain. She was the first European lady who visited Canada. It belonged at one time to the Barons of Longueuil, but was sold to the British Government, who used it for many years as a depot for military stores and a station for troops. The fort and barracks still remain.

Viger Square, in St. Denis street, has been very prettily laid out with gardens and conservatory for the accommodation of the eastern part of the city.

The Champ-de-Mars, upon Craig Street, in rear of the Court House, is a fine exercise ground for troops,

240 yards long by 120 wide. It is surrounded by a line of Lombardy poplars. It belonged to the Imperial Government, and in former years, when British troops were stationed in Canada they were paraded here, and the place was a favourite resort of strangers. Then it was kept trim and in good order. Now it seems to be a no-man's land. It is really owned by the Dominion Government, which spends money very reluctantly at Montreal, except to increase its facilities for collecting taxes.

Jacques Cartier Square, near the City Hall and Court-house, has a fine outlook upon the river. This square is ornamented by two Russian guns, trophies from Sebastopol, and presented to the city by the Imperial Government. A column surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson is placed at the head of the square. It was erected in 1808, by the merchants of Montreal, shortly after the death of the Admiral at Trafalgar.

Victoria Square, at the western end of St. James' street, is upon the site of the old hay-market. Upon it is a colossal statue of the Queen in bronze, by Marshall Wood, an English artist.

Dominion Square is upon the rising ground more to the west. It is the finest square in Montreal as to site. The Windsor Hotel, the new Cathedral of St. Peter, St. George's Church and Rectory, and many other churches close to it give it importance architecturally. It also commands a fine view of the mountain. During the winter carnivals the ice-palaces were erected here.

Place d'Armes, which for stately buildings is worthy of attention. The Church of Notre Dame forms one side, and the other three sides are occupied by fine buildings. The Bank of Montreal is conspicuous with

its Grecian front. Next is the Canada Pacific Railway office. Upon the eastern side, with ornamental front and mansard roof, is the Jacques Cartier Bank. The Ontario Bank is opposite. At the corner, in Ohio stone, is a building now occupied as the Royal Insurance Office. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, adjoining the Church, with its mixture of architecture, half of the present day and half the Norman French style of two centuries ago, is a fit emblem of old Montreal, now fast changing into a new city.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Court House, situated in Notre Dame street, between the Champ de Mars and Jacques Cartier Square, is a handsome building of grey Montreal limestone, in the Grecian style, 300 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 76 feet high. All the Courts have their sittings here, and offices are provided for all the departments of the administration of justice. The building is divided by iron sliding doors into fire-proof compartments. The Advocates' Library, which occupies a portion of it, is very complete in the subject of old French civil law.

Bonsecours Market., on St. Paul street near Jacques Cartier Square, is a very large and substantial building, which the tourist who wishes to see the Lower Canadian peasantry would do well to visit on a Tuesday or Friday. Under this one roof, and from the market carts and booths around, every sort of eatable can be purchased, from maple sugar to mutton and fish. Vegetables of all sorts testify to the fruitfulness of the surrounding country. All sorts of cheap clothing, baskets, little shrines, images and wooden shoes, are displayed to tempt the rustic purse, and restaurants of primitive style to tempt the rustic stomach. A poor man of simple taste finds here everything he may require for horse or person. There

are six other markets in the city, but this is the one best worth a visit. The length of this building is nearly 500 feet, and its appearance when crowded on a market day is very lively.

The Custom House is a handsome triangular building with a tower, situated on the river-front, on a lot of land formerly called *Pointe-à-Callières*, because, in old French days, when the little stream, now covered in, was visible, it separated this point from the city, and Monsieur de Callières' house was built there, outside of the walls, which then followed the line of the north side of the present street. As pointed out at p. 148 this is the spot where Champlain made the first clearing and Maisonneuve assisted at the first Mass.

The Examining Warehouse is further westward on the river-front, near the entrance to the Lachine Canal. It is a very commodious stone building, with every appliance for storing and handling goods.

The City Hall.—This is a very imposing building close to the Court House. It is 485 feet in length, and is built in an adaptation of modern French style, with lofty mansard roofs and central pavilion. All the municipal offices are in this building including the water-works and fire-alarm offices. The Recorder's Court and Police office are in the basement. The city is governed by a Mayor, elected annually, and thirty aldermen. Three aldermen, one of whom retires every year, are elected by each of the ten wards of the city.

The Harbour Commissioners' Building.—This commission consists of members nominated partly by the Montreal Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange and the City Council, and partly by the Dominion Government. Its duties are to watch over the harbour, to keep the wharves and quays in good repair, to extend

them when required, to allot places to incoming vessels, and generally to supervise all matters connected with the commerce of the city other than the collection of custom duties. The Board has also care of the channel of the river and supervision of the pilots as far as Quebec. Under its direction all the operations of dredging and removing shoals have been carried on for a long series of years, and to its enlightened views of the destiny and capabilities of the city are due the present commodiousness and efficiency of the port. The plant engaged in this work consists of eight steam dredges, two stone-lifting barges, and eight tug-boats.

The commission occupies a large cut-stone building adjoining the Examining Warehouse. In the basement of the building the engines for the electric lamps which light the harbour are placed.

The Inland Revenue Office is a building on Custom House Square, in old times the market place of the town. The present building was erected in 1836 for a Custom House.

The Board of Arts and Manufactures is a commission nominated by the Government of the Province of Quebec for holding industrial exhibitions, carrying on schools of technical art, and generally watching over the industrial interests of the province. It occupies a large building at the east end of the Champ-de-Mars. A complete set of the British Patent Office publications may be consulted in the library of this Commission. The Exhibition buildings and grounds are at the Mile End.

The Board of Agriculture is constituted similarly to the preceding, and has care of all public interests relating to agriculture. It holds exhibitions annually in conjunction with the former Board. Its offices are in the same building as the above.

THE CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.

From what has been said concerning the early settlement of Montreal, a stranger will be prepared to find a large number of churches. Tourists are always struck with this peculiarity, and Mark Twain, in a speech at a public dinner at the Windsor Hotel, said that he "never was in a city before where one could not throw a brick-bat without breaking a church window." The action and reaction constantly going on in a community containing an unusual number of earnest men of all conceivable shades of ecclesiastical opinion naturally excites a corresponding amount of zeal which has crystalized into stone and mortar. There is, however, a vast amount of tolerant feeling in religious matters which quietly tides over disputes when they threaten to be dangerous, and demonstrates, alike in Protestant and Catholic, the falseness of Rousseau's maxim that "it is impossible to live at peace with people whom one believes to be eternally lost." In the old times, just after the conquest, the Protestants used one of the Roman churches for worship after the morning Mass. For twenty years after 1766 the Church of England people occupied the Church of the Recollets every Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterians used the same church before 1792, and when the congregation moved to their first church in St. Gabriel street they presented to the priests of the Recollet Church a gift of candles for the high altar and of wine for the Mass, as a token of good-will and thanks for the gratuitous use of the church. These days have passed away, and every congregation now has its own church. Many of the buildings are very handsome. Commencing with the Roman communion there are the

Cathedral of St. Peter.—This building, which is now in course of construction, occupies one of the finest sites in the city, at the corner of Dominion Square and

Dorchester Street. It is designed to reproduce, on a smaller scale, all those features of St. Peter's at Rome which are suited to the climate. It will have a similar façade, in classic style of architecture, and be surmounted by a similar dome. The ground plan is cruciform, like its prototype, and the arms of the cross are rounded both at the tribune and at the ends of the transept. It is to have a grand portico surmounted by statues, and smaller domes are to light the side chapels and tribune. The roof, however, will be sloping in order to throw off the snow. With this alteration the church will be a reproduction of the grand Basilica. The dimensions are as follows:—Length of main building 300 feet, portico 30 feet, total length 330 feet, breadth at transept 225 feet, height from pavement to ridge of roof 80 feet, height of dome with lantern, ball and cross 250 feet, diameter of dome upon the inside 70 feet, width of nave 40 feet. These dimensions are as near as possible one half of the great Roman church, and still the building will surpass all other churches in Canada as to size. The exterior is plain, but the intention is to make the interior as magnificent as possible, after the manner of Italian churches. The present humble cathedral in brick will no doubt be swept away on the completion of this. The large building in the rear, facing towards the river, is the Bishop's palace. The whole design originated with Monsigneur Bourget the former Bishop, now Archbishop *in partibus*, after his church and palace in St. Denis street had been destroyed in the great fire of 1852. Like its great prototype it was commenced before the money to finish it was all in hand, and the work is stopped awaiting further contributions, which will no doubt come in due time.

The Parish Church of Notre Dame, erroneously called by many the Cathedral, stands upon the Placé d'Armes. It is built of cut limestone, in the Gothic style, and is much admired for its plain and simple stateliness. The

length of the church is 255 feet, and its breadth is 134 feet. It will easily accommodate 10,000 persons, but when crowded as it sometimes is, it actually has contained 15,000 people. The two principal towers are 227 feet high, and afford from their summit a broad panorama of the country around. The interior has been recently decorated in a somewhat florid manner. The carved woodwork of the choir is especially fine. It represents under the various biblical types the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. At high Mass, when crowded with worshippers and when the choir is filled with robed ecclesiastics, officiating at the stately ceremonies of the Roman church, the effect is very imposing. The south-west tower is opened in summer; an elevator is provided and visitors may ascend to the top on payment of twenty-five cents. There are ten bells in the towers, making a chime upon which, on great occasions, tunes are played. Besides these there is a very large one "Le Gros Bourdon;" called Jean Baptiste, weighing 29,400 lbs., the largest bell in America. The two largest of the other bells are christened Maria-Victoria and Edward-Albert-Louis. They weigh respectively 6041 and 3633 pounds. As for the view from the summit, Mr. W. D. Howells thus describes it:

"So far as the eye reaches it dwells only upon what is magnificent. All the features of that landscape are grand. Below you spreads the city, which has less that is merely mean in it than any other city of our continent, and which is everywhere ennobled by stately civic edifices, adorned with tasteful churches, and skirted by full-foliaged avenues of mansions and villas. Behind it rises the beautiful mountain, green with woods and gardens to its crest, and flanked on the east by an endless fertile plain, and on the west by another expanse, through which the Ottawa rushes, turbid and dark, to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, then those two mighty streams commingled flow past the city, lighting up the vast champaign country to the south, while upon the utmost southern verge, as on the northern, rise the cloudy summits of far-off mountains."

This is gratifying, coming from the author of such books of travel as "Venetian Life" and "Italian Journeys." Mr. Howells is an enthusiast upon Montreal; he continues:

"As our travellers gazed upon all this grandeur their hearts were humbled to the tacit admission that the colonial metropolis was not only worthy of its seat, but had traits of a solid prosperity not excelled by any of the abounding and boastful cities of the Republic. Long before they quitted Montreal they had rallied from this weakness, but they delighted still to honour her superb beauty.

The present church occupies almost the same site as one built in 1672; it was a long, low structure with a high pitched roof and stood out across Notre Dame street. It was pulled down in 1824 to make room for the present building, which is one of the largest churches on the continent. The architect was James O'Donnell. He was born a Protestant, but during the erection of the church became a Roman Catholic and is buried in the crypt.

Notre Dame de Bonsecours.—Sister Marguerite Bourgeois founded this church in 1673. It was built for the reception of a miraculous statue of the Virgin, which was entrusted to her by the Baron de Fancamp, a priest, and one of the original proprietors of the island. Sister Bourgeois' church was burned in 1754, and in 1771 the present church was erected. It is a quaint old church, in a style scarcely met with out of Normandy, and should be visited in connection with the Bonsecours market, which stands close to it. The internal decorations were formerly in the old Parish Church of Notre Dame. Shops are built up against it after the manner common in old European cities. Very nearly was it swept away to make room for a railway station, but some protestants, actuated by a love of the picturesque and regard for the memory of the good sister, made such a noise that the Bishop interfered to prevent the sale.

St. Patrick's Church, in Lagauchetière street, is well worth a visit. It is beautifully finished and decorated in the interior. It will seat 5,000 people. It is 240 feet long and 90 feet broad. It is the church of the Irish Catholics, and the preaching there is in the English language.

The Jesuits' Church.—At the conquest, the British Government confiscated all the Jesuits' estates, and their revenue to this day is devoted to educational purposes. In 1847 the Jesuits were invited by the late Bishop to settle again at Montreal, and in 1864 they completed the present church. It is beautifully frescoed within, and decorated in Roman style by an artist from Rome. The singing at the evening service is particularly good. There is a sermon in English every Sunday evening. The church is 194 feet long and 96 feet wide; the transept is 144 feet; height of nave, 75 feet. The college of St. Mary adjoins the church.

Two churches deserve special notice, not on account of their size, but as being a new departure in Canadian art. These are the churches of Notre Dame de Nazareth and Notre Dame de Lourdes. Both of them were designed and painted in fresco by M. Napoleon Bourassa, and a school of young men under his direction. They mark the rise of a native school of art applied to church decoration, which we may well hope will achieve great things. In these, and more especially in the latter of the two, the attempt is made to take one subject and illustrate it thoroughly, making all the details subordinate to the expression of one idea. The church of Notre Dame de Lourdes is to Montreal what Santa Maria Novella was to Florence, it marks a point in the art history of the city. Although in after years many finer paintings than these of Cimabue and Ghirlandaio were produced by the Florentine school, those at Santa Maria Novella will always be doubly interesting, not only for their

intrinsic merits, but because they were the precursors of greater works. It is not that we wish to institute comparisons between the work of M. Bourassa and of Ghirlandaio, but to give him the credit of being the first in Canada, and probably in America, who has applied the art of painting to the adornment of Christian churches in the broad and thorough manner so common at one period in central Italy.

Notre Dame de Nazareth.—This church is in St. Catherine street, near St. George. It is placed between the Asylum for Blind Children and the Orphan Asylum. These institutions are built of brick, but the facade of the church is of limestone, and its style is Norman. The interior consists of a nave with a flat ceiling, on each side of which is a row of columns supporting the gallery, or rather an arcade. These arcades have smaller columns in front, and were probably suggested by the closed galleries for women, which were common in early Christian churches, and of which one specimen still remains at St. Agnese in Rome. The paintings commemorate incidents in the early life of our Lord, his birth, his flight into Egypt, his poverty and labour at Nazareth. Over the altar he is painted as the Good Shepherd, and around him are the four Evangelists. The architecture of the interior is light and graceful, the colours are harmonious, and the effect is very pleasing.

Notre Dame de Lourdes.—This church has been built and adorned with one idea—that of expressing in visible form the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary. A dogma which was declared to be “of faith” first by Pope Pius IX in 1854, although it had been held for many hundred years by numbers of the Roman church as a pious and permissible opinion.

The architecture of the church is Byzantine and Renaissance, such as may be seen at Venice. It con-

sists of a nave with narrow aisles, a transept and a choir. The choir and the transept are terminated by circular and domed apses, and a large central dome rises at the intersection of the transept. The façade is of white marble. The portico is surmounted by a rose window and by two galleries of round-headed arches. Projecting wings on either side are intended to be completed with domes. It is a small church, but the proportions are just and harmonious. The nave is 50 feet long, 50 feet high, and 25 feet wide. The dimensions of the transept are precisely the same. The choir is 26 feet long and 26 feet wide. The large dome is 26 feet wide and 90 feet high. The total length of the church is then 102 feet, and the total length of the transept is 76 feet, including the dome.

The idea of the architect and painter, M. Bourassa, includes not only the dogma of the Immaculate Conception proper, but the kindred mystical idea of the predestination of Mary. The first picture on the roof of the nave represents the promise of the redemption made to Adam and Eve. They are prostrated before the Lord, who addresses the serpent. The text illustrated is Gen. iii, 15, as in the Vulgate, "She shall bruise thy head." The second panel is the sacrifice of Abraham, the text is the covenant made with Noah, Gen. ix, 11-16. The third represents the arrival of Rebecca before Isaac, the text is the promise made to Abraham. The fourth, which is over the choir, is Jacob blessing his children, and uttering the promise that "the sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come." On the right side of the nave are the prophets who have prophesied of the Virgin. Isaiah, the text, chapter vii, "Behold a virgin shall conceive: Jeremiah, the text, chapter xxxi, "A woman shall compass a man;" David, the text, Psalm cxl, 12, "Thou upholdest me in my innocence." In the choir, Micah, the text, chapter v, "Out of thee shall come forth a ruler." On the left side are types of the

Virgin, first Sarah, then Rebecca, then Rachel, and in the choir, Ruth.

The artist then proceeds to show the Roman view of the realization of these promises. First, on the right transept is painted the Salutation of Elizabeth, Luke 1, 42,—on the left transept the Nativity. The figures around the transept are those of doctors and saints who have magnified the glory of Mary, or advocated the dogma illustrated. The Greek fathers on the left, the Latin on the right.

In the choir M. Bourassa portrays the four great events in the life of St. Mary. The previous pictures represent the "predestination of Mary." The choir contains the exposition of the dogma proper. The statue which is over the altar and strikes the eye immediately on entering the church is symbolic of the doctrine. It represents the Virgin in the attitude usually attributed to this subject by the Spanish painters—the hands crossed on the breast—but here she is altogether in white, while the garment in their pictures is usually blue. She is standing on the clouds, and the text illustrated is Rev. xii. 1, "A woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet." The light thrown down from an unseen lamp is to represent the clothing with the sun. As the Roman idea is to present St. Mary in her personal character as the purest of created beings the mystical light upon the white garment conveys it better than do Murillo's paintings, in which the dress is blue. On the cupola above is the Annunciation; on the right is the Assumption, and on the left is the Coronation of the Virgin.

Whatever opinion may be held by the spectator upon the dogma, the artist must have the credit of working out the exposition of it with force and unity. Some of the painting is exceedingly good. The decoration of the church in gold and colours, arabesque and fifteenth century ornament, is very beautiful and harmonious. The lower panels of the nave are reserved

blank, probably for representations of the appearance at Lourdes and similar occurrences elsewhere. The sub-chapel, which is reached by stairways from the portico, contains a representation of the apparition of the Virgin in the grotto at Lourdes, and the kneeling figure is that of the peasant girl Bernardette who saw the visions.

The texts are, of course, in Latin from the Vulgate Bible, and the application of them is the one adopted by the Roman Church. We have dwelt at length upon this building because it is the only one of its kind in America. It is like an illuminated Missal, which to a Protestant has interest as a work of art, and to a Catholic has the superadded interest of a work of devotion.

Church of St. James.—This is erected upon the site of the former Bishop's Church and Palace which were burned in the great fire of 1852. The tower is especially lofty and graceful. The interior is light and pleasing. The slender columns, pointed arches, and the triforium round the nave and transept remind the visitor of some of the larger Gothic churches of Europe. The pulpit is a very fine work in wood-carving.

There are, of course, as the tourist cannot help seeing, many other Roman Catholic churches in Montreal; but these described are best worth a visit.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

It follows in the nature of things that Protestant churches in America cannot have the artistic interest which Roman churches possess, because the former depend upon the art of architecture alone, while the latter invoke the aid of the sister arts of painting and sculpture. In exterior beauty the Protestant churches surpass the Roman Catholic. Notre Dame de Lourdes is perfect in its style, and the new church of the Sisters of the Congregation is very fine, but there is

no church which, in perfection of proportion, symmetry, and adherence to the style chosen, equals the Anglican Cathedral. In the Roman churches of Montreal there is no stained glass worth speaking of. The Protestant churches, and especially the Cathedral, contains much good work of that kind. The Romans seem to have as great a dislike to paintings upon windows as the Anglicans have to paintings upon walls.

Christ Church Cathedral, in St. Catherine street is a monument of the taste and energy of the first resident Anglican Bishop of Montreal, Dr. Fulford, whose memorial stands close by on its eastern side. This group of buildings, though in point of size not so imposing as some of the Roman Catholic churches, far surpasses them in unity and beauty of architectural style and in correctness of proportion. The Fulford Memorial resembles the much-admired Martyr's Memorial at Oxford, and was erected by public subscription in honour of a man much beloved. The church is built of Montreal limestone, faced with white sandstone brought from Caen in Normandy. Its dimensions are: total length 212 feet, length of transept, 100 feet, height of spire 224 feet. The church is built in the form of a Latin cross in the early English style of architecture. The height of the nave is 67 feet. In point of interior decoration the church is cold, but this effect is relieved to some extent by the colours in the stained glass windows. The western window is very beautiful, as also are those in the transept and some but not all, of those in the nave. The capitals of the columns are carved in imitation of different Canadian plants, and the seats in the choir are very handsome. A passage leads to the Chapter House, an octagonal building harmonious in style, and aiding the general effect with its broken outlines. Noticeable in the church is the font, a very beautiful work presented by a parishioner. In rear of the Cathedral and facing the same way are

Bishopscourt, the residence of the Bishop and the **Rectory**, the residence of the Rector of the church.

St. Georges' Church.—This church is admirably situated at the south-west corner of Dominion square at the junction of Osborne and Windsor streets. The architecture is an adaptation of thirteenth century Gothic. Its material is native limestone, with the decorative parts in sandstone from Ohio. It has a handsome stone porch, the nave is unobstructed with piers, and the roof, with its wide span has been much admired. The tower and spire which is wanted to complete the design will be shortly built, and will be 230 feet high from ground to apex. The schools in connection with the church meet in a separate building adjoining, which is used for public parochial schools as well as Sunday schools. The present edifice was completed in 1870; the building in rear of the church facing on Windsor street is the Rectory.

St. Stephen's Church.—This is a very pretty church, notable not only for its architecture, but for the exceeding convenient plan upon which it is built. It is the outcome of much patient thought and practical talent.

Church of St. James the Apostle.—This church is pleasantly situated upon St. Catherine street west. It is a solid but unpretending early English structure. The stalls and reredos are of butterwood and are much admired. The pulpit is a very handsome work in Caen stone and Egyptian marble. The congregation is an offshoot of the earlier St. Stephen's Church. The great attraction of the church of St. James the Apostle is the Sunday afternoon litany service, discontinued during the summer months. The musical part of the service receives special attention at all times.

Other Anglican churches are St. John the Evangelist's on St. Urbain street; St. Martin's, on Upper St.

Urbain Street; Trinity, on St. Denis Street; St. Thomas', on St. Mary street; St. Luke's, on Dorchester street east; St. Jude's, on Coursol street; Grace church, Point St. Charles; St. Mary's, at Hochelaga; and L'Eglise du Redempteur (French), on St. Joseph street.

Presbyterian Churches. — The different Presbyterian bodies of Canada were united a few years ago into one, under the name of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The union was objected to by a few of the ministers of the "Old Kirk," and one important congregation in Montreal, that of St. Andrew's, still holds out against it.

Crescent Street Church. — This imposing edifice is built of Montreal limestone, and is situated on the corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. It is a Gothic church of the 13th century French style, specially adapted to the modern requirements of congregational worship. The seats are arranged in curves round the pulpit at the end of the church, and the spectator, judging from the interior, would pronounce the building to be circular or octagonal. It possesses a dignified front with three portals, deeply recessed and moulded. The tower and spire are of graceful design, and are together 217 feet high. At the back of the church is a spacious lecture hall and Sunday school room, forming a two story building. The congregation was founded in 1844, after the disruption of the Church of Scotland, as a Free Church. The first church was in Cotté street. The congregation removed to the present one in 1878.

St. Paul's Church, at the corner of Monique street is undoubtedly one of the most striking edifices on Dorchester street. The tower is singularly beautiful in its proportions. The church is built in the early English style, of Montreal limestone with Ohio stone

dressings. The interior, which is well laid out, is spanned by a hammer-beamed open-timbered roof. The congregation dates from 1832, and adhered to the Church of Scotland until the union of all the Presbyterian bodies above referred to. The original church was in St. Helen street. The present one was opened in 1868.

St. Andrew's Church is built upon a very imposing site on Beaver Hall Hill, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of a stranger. It is in Gothic style, built of cut limestone. The steps and portico are especially fine, and the interior arrangement is very convenient for worship. The congregation was founded in 1804. The first church was on St. Peter street, near St. Sacrament street. In 1851 the present building was opened for worship. This church did not consent to the union and belongs, not to the "Presbyterian Church of Canada," but to the "Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland." The spire is 180 feet high, and is of very graceful proportions.

Erskine Church, corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets, is a handsome church, built of rough limestone, faced with dressed stone. The difference of colour between the dressed and uncut Montreal limestone, makes a very pleasing relief in buildings composed of both. The church is Gothic in style and of good proportions. The congregation was originally founded in 1830 as a United Presbyterian Secession Church.

Knox Church, on Dorchester street, is also a fine church. It is an offshoot of the first Presbyterian congregation of Montreal in St. Gabriel street.

The American Presbyterian Church will attract the attention of strangers from the United States, being

planned after American models. It is built of cut limestone, and has two towers of unequal height and differing styles. The fittings of the church are handsome and comfortable, and it is well laid out for hearing. The organ is the largest and most costly in the city. This church is in connection with the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

The St. Gabriel Street Church.—This is the most interesting church, historically, of all the Protestant churches of Montreal, for it was the first one built. It was erected in 1792, and its bell is the oldest Protestant bell in Canada. Here the Scotch regiments used to assemble for worship in the days when British troops were stationed in Canada. In outward appearance it is not beautiful, but it has a quaint appearance of antiquity which attracts attention.

There are many other Presbyterian churches in Montreal, St. Matthew's, at Point St. Charles; St. Joseph street Church; Chalmers' Church, St. Lawrence street; Church of the Saviour (French), Canning street; St. Mark's church, William street; Stanley street Church, &c., &c.

The Methodist Church.—This is a very influential body and possesses eleven churches in Montreal. The chief are

The St. James Street Church, which is very large and will seat about 2,500 people. The interior arrangements are admirable, and the fittings and stained glass are good. When this church is filled, as it often is, on some anniversary service, it presents a very striking appearance on account of the amphitheatre like arrangement of the seats.

The Dorchester Street Church is a handsome church in Gothic style.

Other Protestant Churches.—The First Baptist church is a handsome cut stone building at the corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors' streets. This body has three churches in Montreal.

The Church of the Messiah is a fine church within and without. It belongs to the Unitarian body, and is situated on Beaver Hall hill.

Reformed Episcopal.—St. Bartholomew's, well situated on Beaver Hall hill, at the opposite corner.

Emmanuel Church. — Close to Drummond street, upon the north side of St. Catherine street, stands the Congregational church of Emmanuel, in the early English style with basement. The interior is well lighted and spacious. The Congregational body has four churches in Montreal.

There are in Montreal 74 church edifices, many of them very large and costly, being more than one to every 2,000 of the total population. Besides these mentioned above there are two synagogues, one German Protestant church, one Swedenborgian, one Advent church. There are five Protestant churches in which the services are conducted in the French language.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Montreal is as remarkable for the number and variety of its philanthropic institutions as it is for the number of its churches. This results naturally from the circumstances attending its foundation, and from the mixture of religions, languages and races which followed. We have space for notice of a very few of these institutions. There are a vast number of smaller ones which cannot even be enumerated. Every congregation has its own congregational charities. Every national society has its "home" for those of its own

nationality. The St. George's Society for English, St. Andrew's for Scotch, St. Patrick's for Catholic Irish, the Irish Benevolent Society for Protestant Irish, the German Society for Germans; and, strangely enough, the French Canadians, who might naturally be supposed to be at home here, have a national society—St. John the Baptist's. Then there are many workmen's benefit societies—French, Irish and English. There are colonization societies. Societies for prayer and good works generally; for the reformation of outcast women, for the training of outcast children, for widows and orphans, &c. Many of the Roman Catholic religious orders will be separately mentioned, but it will be impossible to refer to all of them. Only two of them—the Carmelites at Hochelaga, and Les Sœurs Adoratrices du Précieux Sang at Notre Dame de Grace—are contemplative orders. There are but 52 nuns in both houses, and they are of course cloistered. There is at Oka a monastery of Trappists. They devote themselves to farming 1000 acres of land, and have a saw-mill of their own. But the numerous religious habits seen in the streets of Montreal are those of communities engaged in some practical work, either of charity or of education. It would be difficult to mention any philanthropic object which is not covered by some institution. The social organization of Montreal is so composite, that in order to work well many institutions require to be in triplicate at least. Race and language divide the French from the English and Irish, and religion divides the English from the French and Irish. These last are sub-divided by religion, so that they require two separate national benevolent societies. It is this which makes variety in Montreal life and emulation in its institutions. The French and English races flow on side by side like the two great rivers opposite the city, which do not commingle until they reach the tide, and feel the influence of the great ocean in which all streams must eventually lose their individual peculiarities.

Montreal General Hospital.—This building was founded in 1822 by public subscription, and has been greatly enlarged in succeeding years by the liberality of a few wealthy citizens. There are a large number of wards for poor patients, and advice and medicine are given to a great number of out-door patients. There are private wards for those who, having means, may not have a home, nor friends to attend them. Here they will receive the best medical advice and the most careful nursing. A special building is set apart for contagious diseases. The total number of in-door patients treated in the year 1883-4 was 2017. The average daily number of patients in the wards was 138. In the out-door department there were 11,386 consultations, besides those in the eye and ear department, where 1,172 new patients were treated. During last year the Hospital received \$40,000 bequeathed by the late D. J. Greenshields, and \$50,000 presented by Mr. George Stephen for the erection of a new wing. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$40,000.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.—A large brick building on Dorchester street near Bleury, for a refuge for the homeless and friendless poor. During the year ending March, 1883, the number of night lodgings given were—men 16,135, women, 3,400. The average number of inmates was 117. A soup kitchen is attached, and there is also a board of out-door relief. Such of the inmates as are able to work earn a small revenue for the house by hiring out for light jobs and by preparing kindling wood. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions and carried on by a committee of citizens elected annually by the contributors.

A country house for the accommodation of the aged and helpless inmates has been recently completed on a farm a few miles from the city, bequeathed for that purpose by the late Thomas Molson. One wing of this building will be paid for by a bequest of \$16,000, left

by a former President. The main building will cost about \$24,000, and is being built by the contributions of citizens.

The Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf-Mutes.—The building and grounds of this useful institution were given by the late Joseph Mackay. The number of pupils is 38, of whom sixteen are girls. It is a boarding school for the education and moral and industrial training of Protestant deaf-mutes. The charge for pupils is \$120 per annum. Free admission is granted in certain cases to the children of poor Protestants residing in the Province of Quebec. The building is a very handsome one, built of Montreal limestone, and is situated on the Côte St. Luc road, about two miles westward from the city.

The Young Men's Christian Association Building.—The handsome building of this institution is situated at the corner of Craig and Radegonde streets. It is well built of rough limestone, faced with white stone, and is conspicuous by its pointed tower. A young man arriving in Montreal, without friends, would do well at once to visit the rooms of this association and enroll his name if he is seeking employment. A good reading-room is opened for gratuitous use.

The Montreal Dispensary, founded in 1843. This is situated on St. Antoine street, No. 135. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and affords medical aid to the sick and poor of every nationality and religion. The attending physicians visit at their homes those who are too poor to pay and cannot go out. The total number of applications for medical relief in 1883 was 9248.

The Ladies' Benevolent Institution.—No. 31 Berthelot street, founded in 1832 for orphans or fatherless children. The children are cared for and educated until

a suitable age, when they are placed in situations where they can earn their own living. One hundred and thirty-four persons are at present in the institution. It is supported by voluntary contributions. A large building and extensive grounds are devoted to this charity.

Protestant Infant's Home, No. 508, Guy street.—Founded in 1870 as a foundling asylum and an orphan asylum. The number of children received during the year was 65. The death rate was 10 per cent.

Protestant Orphan Asylum, No. 1445, St. Catherine street. This institution was founded in 1882 for the care of orphan children, who are trained and educated, and indentured when they reach a suitable age. There are thirty-four children now in the asylum. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and carried on by a committee of ladies.

The Hervey Institution, founded in 1847 under the name of the Home and School of Industry. This institution is for the training for domestic service of children who have lost one or both parents. It is managed by a committee of ladies, and supported by voluntary contributions.

The Women's Protective Immigration Society.—The "Home" is at 131 Mansfield street. It is for the purpose of receiving female immigrants until they can find employment. During last year 236 persons were so sheltered for varying periods of time.

The University Maternity Hospital.—This Hospital, supervised by a committee of ladies, is attended by the professors of McGill College. It is at 93 St. Urbain street.

The Western Hospital, Dorchester street west, is supported by voluntary contributions, and attended

by the leading medical men of the city. It is a Maternity Hospital and specially intended for treatment of the diseases of women.

Hospital of the Grey Nuns.—This great charity was founded in the year 1755. The antique and venerable pile of buildings, which was at first erected on the river-side near the office of the Ocean Steamship Company, has been pulled down to make room for warehouses, and the nuns removed in 1871 to their new hospital in Guy street, more commodious and more airy, though decidedly wanting in that air of antiquity which used to be so pleasing to strangers.

The order of the Grey Sisters, which now numbers 320 professed sisters and 60 novices, was founded in 1737 by a Canadian lady, the widow of M. de Youville. She took up a work which, commenced in 1692 by M. Charron, had languished after his death, and, forming a religious community, established this hospital for the reception of aged and infirm people. The name of Foundling street (near St. Ann's market) commemorates the spot where, in 1755, the body of a murdered infant was discovered by this pious and benevolent lady, in the little river now covered by the street. One arm of the child projected above the ice, and a poniard in its throat proclaimed the horrible crime which had been perpetrated. Stirred with compassion at the pitiful sight, she extended the objects of her institution so as to embrace orphans and foundlings. The work grew upon her hands, and here, in this enormous mass of buildings, are gathered many hundreds, helpless through extreme age or extreme youth, or incapacitated by incurable diseases from taking care of themselves. The daughter of the famous Col. Ethan Allen, of Vermont, died in 1819 a nun of this order. In 1881 the total number of inmates were: aged and infirm 275, orphans 125, foundlings 222, servants 18, nuns 95, novices 67. The foundling children are from all parts of the Dominion and

the neighbouring States ; some are brought from the lying-in hospitals. During each year 700 to 800 are received. They are given out at first to hired nurses, who retain them until eighteen months old, when they are taken back. The children are all reared by hand and therefore only about one-third survive.

These Sisters have nine establishments in the North-west, in the Red River, Saskatchewan, and Mackenzie River districts, thirty in the Province of Quebec, and three in the United States.

In the city they have a number of detached institutions under their care, viz :—

St. Joseph's Asylum.—Cathedral street; for orphan girls.

Dispensary.—For giving medicine to the poor.

St. Patrick's Asylum.—Near St. Patrick's church ; for Irish orphans, and aged persons.

St. Bridget's Asylum.—For aged and infirm persons, servant girls out of place, and as a night refuge.

St. Joseph's Infant School.—St. Bonaventure street.

Nazareth Infant School and Institution for Blind Children—St. Catherine street.

Bethlehem Asylum.—St. Antoine street ; for orphan girls and for an infant school.

Hospice St. Charles.—Notre Dame street ; for the aged and infirm.

The Hotel Dieu.—This institution is the oldest in Montreal, having been founded in 1644 by Madame de Bouillon, a French lady of very high rank, who sent out 42,000 livres by the hands of Mons. and Madame d'Ailleboust to build a hospital at Montreal. As there was not room in the little fort for such a building, a site was chosen near at hand (now covered by a block

of warehouses in St. Paul street, called Nun's buildings), and a building erected, which was surrounded by palisades and garrisoned against the Iroquois, who prowled incessantly around the infant colony. There Mademoiselle Mance took up her abode. Obedient to a supernatural call, she had left an honoured and peaceful home to serve God in this wilderness infested by cruel savages, and, with three women, the only companions of her sex, she fearlessly commenced the work of which the results have been so great.

The present buildings were completed in 1861, and are situated at the head of St. Famille street. The Hospital proper occupies the western part and is divided by the chapel from the Nunnery. Eighty of the Sisters are cloistered and do not go outside of the building and grounds. There are 350 beds in the hospital; over 3,000 sick persons are annually received, and the number of professed sisters and novices in attendance is about one hundred. This establishment is carried on at an annual expenditure of \$32,000.

The Notre Dame Hospital.—Founded for the relief of the sick of all creeds. The nursing is under the care of the Grey Nuns, fourteen of whom reside continually in the building. There is a Catholic chaplain, but patients may send for any clergyman they prefer. During the year ending June 1883, 862 patients were admitted. In the out-door department, relief was given to 2,660 patients. In the out-door eye and ear department 599 patients were treated.

Convent of the Good Shepherd, Sherbrooke street.—This is an institution for the reformation of women and children, carried on by the Sisters of Charity of the Good Shepherd. There are 59 nuns besides novices and postulants. It was founded in 1844.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.—1135 St. Catherine street. Founded in 1832.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution.—This was founded in 1848 for the instruction of deaf and dumb boys. It is carried on by the Clerks of St. Viator, a Roman Catholic religious order. Instruction is in French mainly, but there are two English classes.

Asile de la Providence, founded in 1843, and carried on by the Sisters of Providence on St. Catherine street, for aged and infirm persons, orphans, &c. These sisters number in this city over 80. They have schools with 600 pupils, an asylum for deaf-mutes, two hospitals, a dispensary, and they make visits of relief, and go out nursing the sick and poor. These nuns have the following institutions under their care in Montreal which is their headquarters, but they have branch establishments in many other places, even as far off as the Mackenzie River, in the north-west, and in Brazil and Chili. In all they number 469 religious and 43 postulants:

Dispensary, founded in 1863

Institution for Deaf Mutes, in St. Denis Street, founded in 1851, for deaf and dumb girls, containing 32 nuns and 215 pupils.

St. Jacques' School, St. Denis Street; 10 nuns and 392 pupils.

Hospice St. Alexis, for orphans; 4 nuns and 135 orphans.

Hospice St. Joseph de la Providence, Mignonne street, for lady boarders.

St. Vincent de Paul Infant School, Visitation street; 14 nuns and 696 pupils.

Asile du St. Enfant Jesus, Coteau St. Louis, for visiting the sick and poor; 9 nuns and 201 pupils.

Sacred Heart Infant School, Fullum street; 6 nuns and 226 pupils. Visits are made also to the sick, and to the prisoners in the jail.

These Sisters have care also of the Insane Asylum at Longue Pointe.

Besides the preceding institutions there are Temperance Societies, Bands of Hope, Odd Fellows Societies, Burial Societies, and numberless others. For the protection of dumb animals there is a very active and efficient

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; office, 199 St. James street. During the year 1882 forty convictions were obtained by the efforts of this Society.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The question of public instruction which so profoundly agitates all mixed communities has long been settled in Lower Canada. There is a Superintendent of Education for the whole province, assisted by a Roman Catholic Board for Roman Catholic schools, and a Protestant Board with a Secretary for Protestant schools. Upon the Roman Catholic Board all the Bishops of that communion sit personally, or by procuration. The Protestant Board is nominated so as to represent the various Protestant bodies. The school law for Montreal is in some respects peculiar. An assessment of one-fifth of one per cent. is levied annually upon all the real estate in the city, collected by the City Treasurer with the other taxes, and handed over to the two city boards of Protestant and Catholic School Commissioners. The tax on the property of Protestants goes to the Protestant Board, and that on the property of Catholics to the Catholic Board.

McGill University.—McGill University owes its origin to the wealthy and patriotic citizen of Montreal, whose name it bears; and its consequent progress has been due to the liberality of other citizens of Montreal

who have added to the original foundation endowments of chairs and scholarships, and gifts in buildings, books, specimens and apparatus.

James McGill was born on the 6th October, 1744, in Glasgow, Scotland. He received his early training and education in that country, but of these little is known. He arrived in Canada before the American revolution, and appears, in the first place, to have engaged in the north-west fur trade, then one of the leading branches of business in Canada. Subsequently he settled in Montreal, and, in partnership with his brother Andrew, became one of the leading merchants in the little town of about nine thousand inhabitants, which then represented our commercial metropolis. He died in 1813, leaving his property for the foundation of a college, to be called by his name, and under the management of an educational body then recently established by law, though not actually instituted, and entitled the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning." Owing to litigation as to the will, the property did not become immediately available, and it was not till 1821 that the institution was granted University powers by Royal charter.

The value of the property bequeathed by Mr. McGill was estimated, at the time of his death, at £30,000; it has since become much more valuable, owing to the growth of the city. The sum was not large in comparison with many other educational bequests; but it would be difficult to estimate its value to Canada in general, and to Montreal in particular. Gathering around it the gifts of other liberal men, it has sustained the McGill University, and carried it on to its present point of usefulness and success as a source of literary and scientific culture. Indirectly, it has benefited the cause of common and grammar-school education, through the action of the Royal Institution, through the services of the students and graduates as teachers, and through the McGill Nor-

mal School, which, though supported by Government, would scarcely have been established but for the influence of the college. Those who have in these ways received its educational benefits are to be found in all parts of the country, contributing by superior skill and intelligence to the common good. An endowment of this kind is, probably, of all investments of money, that which yields the richest returns. The experience of older nations has shown that such endowments survive changes of religion, of dynasty, of social and political systems, and go on bearing fruit from age to age. It will, doubtless, be so here also, and the time will come when the original endowment of McGill will appear but as the little germ from which a great tree has sprung—the spring which gives birth to a mighty river. It is not an institution depending upon government aid or indebted in any way to government. It is the creation of English citizens of Montreal; and the Molsons, Frothinghams and others who have almost founded it anew have set an example which has been generously followed. During last year the following additions were made to the endowment:—by bequest of Miss Barbara Scott \$30,000, for the chair of civil engineering; by bequest of Major Mills \$42,000, for the chair of classics; by bequest of Mr. David Greenshields \$40,000 for the chairs of chemistry and mineralogy; by bequest of Mrs. Andrew Stewart (née Gale) \$25,000, for a chair in the Faculty of Law, and in addition to these bequests a subscription for five years of \$2,000 a year for the chair of botany has been given by a citizen still living.

At the present time the property of McGill University may be estimated at three-quarters of a million of dollars. It has forty professors and lecturers, embracing some of the most eminent men in their departments in the Dominion, and its students may be stated in round numbers as about 500. The latest large benefaction which it has received is the Peter

Redpath Museum, which was erected by the benefactor, whose name it bears, at a cost of about \$120,000 and contains very valuable collections, more especially in geology and zoology.

The University has four Faculties—of Arts, Applied Science, Medicine, and Law. Being non-denominational it has no Theological Faculty, but it offers advantageous terms of affiliation to Theological Colleges, whereby their students can have the benefit of its classes and degrees, and it has already four such colleges, representing four of the leading Protestant denominations. It has also two affiliated colleges in Arts—Morris College, Quebec, and St. Francis College, Richmond. The McGill Normal School for training teachers for the Protestant population of the Province of Quebec is an affiliated school.

Its buildings are pleasantly situated in grounds laid out in walks and ornamented with trees, at the foot of the Montreal mountain, and, though most of them are unpretending in exterior, they are substantially built of stone, and are well adapted for the purposes of education. It has an excellent philosophical apparatus and collections of models in mining and engineering and also good chemical and physiological laboratories. It has a library of 25,000 volumes in addition to its medical library, and though these libraries are not large, they include an unusually choice and valuable selection of books.

Though the University has existed since 1821, and its endowment since 1813, its actual history as an important educational institution dates from the amendments of its charter and the re-organization of its general body in 1852. It is thus a comparatively new institution, and is perhaps to be judged rather by the indications of vitality and growth which it presents than by its past results. It has, however, already more than 1200 graduates, many of them occupying important public positions in Canada and elsewhere.

FACULTIES OF MCGILL COLLEGE.

The Faculty of Arts.—The complete course of study extends over four sessions, of eight months each, and includes Classics and Mathematics, Experimental Physics, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Science, Natural Science, and one modern language, or Hebrew. The course of study leads to the degree of B.A., M.A., and LL.D.

The Faculty of Applied Science provides a thorough professional training, extending over three or four years, in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering and Assaying, and Practical Chemistry, leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Applied Science, Master of Engineering, and Master of Applied Science.

The Faculty of Medicine.—The complete course of study in medicine extends over four sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degree of M. D., C. M. There is also a summer course, which is optional.

This Faculty occupies a separate building at the north of the grounds. It is the most important Medical School in Canada and draws its students from all parts of the Dominion. The class tickets of the Faculty are recognised in all the great Medical Schools in England. The University Maternity Hospital and the Montreal General Hospital afford great facilities for hospital practice. The library contains 7,000 volumes.

The Faculty of Law.—The complete course in law extends over three sessions, of six months each, and leads to the degrees of B.C.L., and D.C.L.

Presbyterian College of Montreal.—This institution is affiliated with McGill University. It is devoted entirely to the training of missionaries and ministers speaking English, French and Gaelic in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. It is under the control of the general assembly of the church.

The college was chartered in 1865 and from a small beginning has grown until it has now eighty graduates and seventy-two students, a library of over 10,000 volumes, buildings and endowments which exceed a

quarter of a million dollars in value. This amount has been drawn chiefly from Montreal and the immediate neighbourhood.

The college has found many generous benefactors. Among them are Mrs. Redpath who endowed one of the chairs with \$20,000, and the late Mr. Edward Mackay who gave \$40,000 to the endowment in his life time. The sum of \$10,000 was bequeathed by Mr. Joseph Mackay for the same purpose.

The original college building is a stone edifice, elegant and commodious, pleasantly situated on the rising ground above the city, commanding a view of the University grounds, the city, and the scenery of the St. Lawrence. To this has been added, by the generosity of Mr. David Morrice, an elegant and much more extensive series of stone buildings, designated by the Board as the Morrice Hall, including convocation hall and library, dining hall, dormitories and offices, forming with the original building three sides of a large quadrangle.

Resident students are furnished with rooms, heating and light, free of expense; but the refectory and attendance of servants are in the hands of the steward, whose fee will in no case exceed \$12 per month.

The Wesleyan Theological College.—This college was founded in 1873, and incorporated and affiliated to McGill University in 1879. It is devoted to the instruction and training of ministers for the Wesleyan church. It is under the care of a Principal, who, with the other professors, gives instruction upon all the subjects required for a complete Theological course. For mental philosophy, ethics, logic, the natural sciences and other non-theological subjects, the students attend lectures at McGill College. The College buildings recently erected are on University street, at the northern entrance to the McGill College grounds. The number of students is twenty, of whom eight are French: 10 born,

The Congregational College.—This institution has recently completed a handsome building on McTavish street close to the grounds of McGill College. There are four professors and nine students. Students are trained up here for the ministry of the Congregational Churches of Canada. The college is affiliated to McGill University.

The Anglican Diocesan College.—This is the training college of students for the ministry of the Church of England in the Diocese of Montreal. It is situated on Dorchester street, opposite the Windsor Hotel. It is under the care of a Principal and five professors. Number of students, twenty. The college is affiliated to McGill University from whence the students derive their degrees in Arts.

University of Bishops College.—The Theological and Arts Faculties of this University are at Lennoxville. The Medical Faculty is at Montreal. It occupies a large building on Ontario street, and has a staff of eighteen professors, and the number of students is thirty-four. The course of instruction is complete, and the class tickets for the various departments are accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. The students have access to the Montreal General Hospital, the Western Hospital, the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and the Montreal Dispensary. The college has every facility for teaching in the way of museum and laboratories. The physiological and histological laboratories are very complete.

Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery.—This institution was incorporated in 1845 and is a part of the University of Victoria College at Cobourg. The lectures are delivered in the French language. There are fifteen professors upon the staff, and, during the

last session, the number of students was 147. This school has special charge of the Hôtel Dieu Hospital and of the Dispensary of the Sisters of Providence. The college building is opposite to the Hotel Dieu.

The McGill Normal School, situated on Belmont street, is an institution under the Government school law for training teachers for the Protestant schools. There are nine professors and 126 students. The school is affiliated to the McGill University, and six members of the corporation of that institution assist the Superintendent of Education in its direction. The complete course of study is very thorough, extending over three years. Students are graded into three classes, those studying for an elementary school diploma, for a model school diploma, and for an academy diploma. The training and instruction in the Normal School is supplemented by practice in the two Model schools which are attached. These contain 300 pupils. The education in the Normal School is gratis, but those who are admitted must sign an obligation to teach for at least three years, and must have passed an examination.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners.—This is a Board of six members, three of whom are appointed by the Quebec Government, and three by the Corporation of the city. Two members retire annually but may be re-appointed. It is constituted for administering funds raised for the public city schools. The gross income of the Board for the year ending June, 1883, was \$107,074, raised as follows: From the city tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the real estate of Protestants, \$72,552, from the Government of the province, \$4,986, from school fees, \$29,554. The amount required for building school houses was raised by debentures bearing interest at six per cent., with a sinking fund of two per cent. The amount of interest and sinking fund is deducted by the City

Treasurer before handing over the assessments. The schools under the care of the Board are the following :

High School for Boys.—A classical school leading up to the University, 317 pupils.

High School for Girls.—157 pupils. The number of teachers in these two schools is 25.

Senior School.—A commercial school to complete the education of those from the common schools who do not wish to go to college or to be taught the classical languages, four teachers, 87 pupils.

Point St. Charles Elementary School.....	302	pupils.
Mill Street	"	.... 58 "
Royal Arthur	"	.... 493 "
Ann Street	"	.... 426 "
Ontario Street	"	.... 123 "
British and Canadian	"	.... 392 "
Sherbrooke Street	"	.... 578 "
Dorchester Street	"	.... 181 "
Panet Street	"	.... 320 "

The average total number of scholars in the Commissioner's Schools is 3548, and of teachers 105.

Seminary of St. Sulpice.—In the year 1636 the Abbé Olier, a zealous priest, while praying in the Church of St. Germain des Prés, in Paris, received, or thought he received, a divine revelation to found upon the island of Montreal a society of priests for the propagation of the true faith in the new world. Led by various mystical guidings, he formed the acquaintance of Dauversière, a receiver of taxes in Anjou, whose mind had been prepared in a similar manner. These two men resolved to found upon the island three religious orders—one of priests, to preach the true faith ; another of nuns, to nurse the sick ; and a third also of nuns, to educate the young. The dream of these enthusiasts is to-day realized in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

Olier and Dauversière had very little money, but they found the Baron de Fancamp, who was rich, and, with the aid of three others, they purchased, in the year 1640, the seigniory of the island of Montreal from the company to whom it had been granted by the King of France. Then, finding in Maisonneuve a suitable leader, they sent out, in 1641, the colony which in May, 1642, founded the city of Montreal.

In 1647 the Abbé de Quélus, with three other priests, came to Montreal to carry out Olier's views. He founded in 1657 the antique looking building adjoining the church of Notre Dame; and its solid walls still testify to the thoroughness of the artisans of that day.

The objects of the Order of Sulpicians, the "Gentlemen of the seminary," as they are called in Montreal, are, first, to carry on a theological training college for priests, and, secondly, to teach the secular youth. The larger portion of the Roman Catholic clergy in the province have been trained by them, and the building in Notre Dame street is the home of all the members of their order when they visit Montreal. The business of the seminary is carried on in the offices of this building, for the Gentlemen of the seminary, being the successors of the original grantees of the island, have much secular business to transact with the citizens.

The educational establishment of the seminary has for years been at the western limit of the city, upon extensive grounds, formerly called the "Priest's Farm." In the picturesque towers, which are all remaining of the old Fort de la Montagne, schools were opened for the instruction of the Indians, by the priests of the seminary and the ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame.

The imposing mass of buildings which has been erected here must at once attract inquiry. It consists of a main building, 530 feet long, flanked by two transverse wings, one of which is 252 feet long, and crossed in the centre by the chapel. The chapel is

113 feet in length, very tastefully finished, and the paintings on the walls are good. The architecture is in Roman style, and the glass being stained in light colours, the whole interior effect is pleasing.

The number of pupils and the staff of professors is very large. Costly physical apparatus has been provided for the classes in science, and the library is very extensive. In the school of philosophy there are four professors and 56 students. There are nine professors of theology with 210 students. Many of the Roman clergy of the United States have been trained here, the present Bishops of Boston and of Portland among the number. In the "Petit Seminaire" education is provided for those who do not intend to enter the church; the late Sir George Cartier, Hon. Mr. Ouimet Superintendent of Schools, and many others who have risen to power in the province, were educated at this seminary. A large number of youths from the United States have also been educated here. There are now 299 pupils taught by 22 professors and masters.

The older portion of the building in Notre Dame street is worth a visit, if only to see what substantial work was done by Montreal masons two hundred years ago. In the very heart of the busy city one step will bring the tourist into a quiet garden surrounded by ecclesiastical buildings and pervaded by an air of antiquity which is not met with in America outside of this Province.

Laval University.—What the McGill University is to the English and Protestants of the province, the University of Laval is to the French and Roman Catholics. The chief seat of this institution is at Quebec city, and it is under the auspices and management of the Seminary of Quebec, who provided the funds for its erection. The branch at Montreal is not a separate college, but an integral part of the University, the professors of both ranking indifferently according to seniority. The Vice-rector of

the University resides at Montreal, and there is a resident Dean of each faculty.

The Faculty of Arts is not yet organized. The Faculty of Theology is held in the building of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on Sherbrooke street.

The Faculty of Law meets in the Cabinet de Lecture, opposite the Seminary building, in Notre Dame street. It has eighty students and a large staff of professors, among whom are the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, formerly Premier and Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the present Secretary of State and Justices Jetté and Loranger. The Dean is Mr. C. S. Cherrier, the oldest barrister in Montreal. The Faculty of Medicine is in the old Government House, on Notre Dame street.

The establishment of Laval University at Montreal profoundly agitated the French community. It was opposed with great vehemence and pertinacity by the late Bishop of Montreal and by the Bishop of Three Rivers, and supported by the Archbishop of the Province, the Bishop of Montreal, and all the other Bishops. The matter was repeatedly referred to Rome, and a Bull was at last issued by the present Pope in favour of the University. This, however, is not considered final, and the contest still goes on. Land has been acquired for the college buildings, but whether these will ever be erected depends upon the final decision of the Pope. The good Catholics of Canada never would let the Popes rest long, but always have had an ecclesiastical nut for the Roman Curia to crack.

The building in which the Medical Faculty holds its sessions is one of the old landmarks of the city. It was built in the year 1704 by the Chevalier de Ramesay, father of the officer who surrendered Quebec after Wolfe's victory. DeRamesay was Governor of Montreal, and this chateau was in the most fashionable part of the city, close to the residence of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Count de Contrecoeur, the Count

d'Eschambault, the Count de Beaujeu, and other noblemen of the French period. When the revolutionary army occupied Montreal, General Wooster's headquarters were in this building; General Benedict Arnold afterwards occupied it, and here resided, in the winter of 1775-76, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and Charles Carroll, of Carrolltown, who were sent by Congress to win the Canadians over to the revolutionary side. Their errand was abortive, for the French clergy and noblesse produced some campaign documents of Congress dwelling upon the dreadful character of the Roman Catholic religion, intended for distribution to Protestants only, in other places than Canada, and which the ingenious Franklin was unable to explain away. Charles Carroll's brother, a Catholic priest, afterwards first Bishop of Baltimore, came on to assist, but without success. The declarations for distribution in England, Canada, and the colonies were absurdly inconsistent. The British Governors continued to use the building as the Government House until Lord Elgin's time, when the seat of government was moved from Montreal after the ebullition of loyalty in 1849, when the Governor was stoned and the Parliament House burned. Subsequently it was occupied by the Quebec Government for the Jacques Cartier Normal School. It is a long low building with thick walls, and very substantially built. It is as strong now as it was 178 years ago when it was erected.

St. Mary's College.—This institution is carried on by the Jesuit fathers. It adjoins the church of the Gesù, and occupies a very conspicuous site on Bleury street. It was founded in the year 1848, and removed to the present building in 1855. The design comprises a portico and colonnade on the southern façade, which are still required to give completeness to the architectural effect. The building is 225 feet long by 50 wide. The pupils number 360, many of

whom are from the United States. The course of study is divided into two distinct departments, classical and commercial.

The college possesses a museum, containing a good collection of mineral specimens, mostly Canadian. It possesses also a collection of apparatus for scientific research, and a well furnished laboratory for applied science. The sciences of physiology, botany and zoology are illustrated by an extensive collection of models. There are three libraries connected with the college, and a good collection of coins and medals. The academic hall is under the church. It is built in the style of an amphitheatre, and holds 1200 people. It is furnished with a stage, scenery and costumes, and here during the winter the students give dramatic, literary and musical entertainments. The society has a noviciate of the Order with 45 candidates at Sault-au-Recollet.

The Jacques Cartier Normal School.—This is an establishment of the Provincial Government for the training of teachers for the Catholic public schools of the province. The Abbé Verreau is the Principal, assisted by nine professors and a librarian. It is provided with model schools to afford practical training for teachers. The course of study covers three years. The school now occupies very handsome and commodious buildings on Sherbrooke street east, on the locality known as Logan's farm. The building is of Montreal limestone, and the site is very commanding. Every facility for thorough teaching is provided. The number of pupils in training is seventy-six.

The Roman Catholic School Commission.—This board corresponds to the English board described on page 209. It is constituted in the same manner for carrying on the public schools for Roman Catholic children, Irish as well as French. The gross income of the board is \$94,576, of which \$67,700 was received

from the city school tax, \$16,913 from the Government education grant, and \$9,963 from pupils' fees, From this the interest and sinking fund on the debentures sold to build school houses has to be deducted, The board has 30 schools, 212 teachers, and 9,825 pupils under its supervision. It carries on also a polytechnic school, under eight professors. The building in which that school is held contains also accommodation for the Commercial Academy. It is situated in extensive grounds between St. Catherine and Ontario streets, and is a remarkably fine and solid edifice in handsome architectural style. The following schools are carried on by the board. Six of them are under lay teachers. The remainder are subsidized schools under the control of the Board but taught by private persons or by the religious orders:—

			No. of Pupils.	
1	Plateau Commercial Academy.....	412	Boys.	
2	Montcalm School.....	418	do	
3	Champlain ".....	383	do	
4	Sarsfield ".....	330	do	
5	Belmont ".....	285	do	
6	Olier ".....	223	do	
7	Plessis ".....	345	do	
8	St. Bridget ".....	630	do	
9	School 256 Notre Dame street.....	180	Girls.	
10	do Mullins street.....	268	do	
11	do St. Catherine street.....	368	do	
12	do corner Maisonneuve and Ontario streets.....	801	do	
13	do cor. Visitation and Craig streets	774	do	
14	do corner Mignonne and St. Denis streets.....	98	do	
15	do for the blind.....	44	Boys and Girls.	
16	do 7 St. Elizabeth street.....	483	do	
17	do 165 " ".....	107	do	
18	do 21 Montcalm street.....	93	do	
20	do corner Cadieux and Roy streets	259	Girls.	
21	do 312 Logan street.....	190	Boys and Girls.	
22	do 250 Panet ".....	103	do	
24	do 199 Chatham street.....	356	do	
25	do 624 St. Catherine street.....	212	do	

26	School	211 St. Antoine street.....	158	Boys and Girls.
27	do	St. Joseph street.....	704	Boys.
28	do	" " ".....	516	Girls.
29	do	St. Anne street.....	637	Boys.
30	do	" " ".....	421	Girls.
	Evening School.....		17	Young Men.

The Christian Brothers' Schools.—The headquarters in America of this celebrated teaching order is at Montreal, and the chief establishment is in Cotté street. They have in Canada 35 schools with 10,007 pupils. The total number of religious teachers of this order in Canada is 333. Their pupils in Montreal number 3,793.

The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.—This body of religious ladies has a very large number of establishments for the education of girls, all of which are managed from the mother house at Villa Maria. The religious community was founded by Marguerite Bourgeois, a lady who, in the year 1653, gave all her property to the poor, and came out to Canada with Maisonneuve on his second voyage, to establish an institution for the education of the female children of the French settlers and of the savage nations of Canada. She was not born of a noble family, but she had in an eminent degree that nobility which no written parchments can bestow, flowing from a heart humble, and yet brave, earnestly religious, and yet with a *quiet* enthusiasm. "To this day," says Parkman, "in crowded schoolrooms of Montreal and Quebec, fit monuments of her unobtrusive virtue, her successors instruct the children of the poor, and embalm the pleasant memory of Marguerite Bourgeois. In the martial figure of Maisonneuve and the fair form of this gentle nun we find the two heroes of Montreal."

Until recently the mother house of this community was in St. Jean Baptiste Street. The chapel is entered by an archway from Notre Dame street. It was built

in 1856 and dedicated to Notre Dame de Pitié, upon the site of a church erected in 1693 by Marguerite Bourgeois. The buildings around in the court and those in St. Jean Baptiste street have a very venerable air. On the right, in the gateway, an old chapel still exists, built under the eye of the good Sister herself. From this place for 200 years the movements of the whole community were regulated. Now Villa Maria is the centre of their work. It was formerly the residence of the Governors-General. The old house still stands, but the Sisters have added immense piles of buildings to it. The convent proper is built to receive 1,000 nuns; for, this being the mother house, the Sisters come from all parts to make their annual "retreat" here. The other buildings are for the boarding school. The church which has just been completed ought to be visited. The interior is not yet decorated, but the architecture is a credit to the city. It is in the Byzantine style. The dome over the high altar is 165 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. The side towers are 160 feet high. The church is 300 feet long and the high altar stands midway in the nave, dividing the space reserved for the nuns from that allotted to the public. A beautiful rose window adorns the church and the proportions of the separate parts are most harmonious. The decoration is to be in fresco and it is expected that Notre Dame de Lourdes will be excelled. What a theme for a Canadian artist is the life of Marguerite Bourgeois in which the supernatural interweaves with glowing threads the devoted life of the quiet nun! Niches for statuary abound upon the façade which is striking and in good proportion. The site of the buildings is the finest about Montreal.

Some idea of the extent of the operations of these ladies may be given when we say that they have 86 establishments. Besides their establishments in Canada proper, they have houses in Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island; in Connec-

ticut, in Massachusetts, in Maine, in Vermont, and in Illinois. They number in all 783 professed sisters, 87 novices and 50 postulants, and have at the present time 19,026 pupils under their care.

The Religious of the Sacred Heart.—These ladies have three establishments on the island. The chief one is at Sault-au-Recollet, upon a beautiful site on the Rivière-des-Prairies, about nine miles from the city, and contains 148 boarders. A secondary school is attached with 40 pupils. In the city they have a select school for young ladies with 75 pupils at No. 1156 St. Catherine street. This order was founded in France in the year 1800 by Sophie Barat, born of very poor parents, but who became in early youth a prodigy of learning. The home of the order is at Amiens.

The Hochelaga Convent.—This institution is carried on by the sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, a religious order which has thirty-four branch establishments in the United States and Canada, and teaches between eight and nine thousand children. This is the mother house of the order. It is beautifully situated on the river St. Lawrence about one mile below the city, and is a very large and commodious building, with a handsome cut stone façade. The number of young lady boarders is over 200, from all parts of the United States and Canada. In a branch establishment at St. Jean Baptiste village the sisters have 400 pupils in a parochial and select school.

All branches of education are taught in English and French. Special facilities for learning French are provided, and the department of needle-work and domestic training receive special attention. A museum with a good ornithological collection is attached to the convent.

In the preceding notices, reference is made only

to the chief public educational institutions. There are many excellent proprietary schools both for day scholars and boarders, to the latter of which pupils from all parts of the Dominion and from the United States are sent.

Veterinary College.—Montreal possesses a very important school of Veterinary Science, under the care of Principal McEachran. Students from a great distance come to attend this college. It has six professors besides the Principal.

Board of Arts Schools.—In addition to the educational institutions already alluded to, the free evening drawing classes conducted under the direction of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of the Province of Quebec, are worthy of note. These classes are entirely free and are intended chiefly for artisans and apprentices. Instruction is given in free-hand and object drawing and designing, and also in mechanical and architectural drawing and modelling. Lithography and wood-engraving are also taught. The classes are opened during the winter months, not only in Montreal, but in all the larger towns of the province. There were 938 pupils last year under instruction throughout Quebec. The Montreal school has 322 pupils.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Libraries.—The population of Montreal is not sufficiently homogeneous to make a large general library possible. McGill College possesses 25,000 volumes in general literature. The best feature in this library is the English historical section, which is mainly the gift of Mr. Peter Redpath. The Medical Faculty has a separate library of 7,000 volumes.

In Law, the Advocates' Library in the Court House has about 15,000 volumes, and is especially full in the

department of French Civil Law. In Theology, the Presbyterian College has 10,000 volumes of well selected and useful works for the training of students and the use of the professors. The complete patrology of the Abbé Migne is in this collection. The Jesuits have three libraries in St. Mary's College. One of 10,000 is the private library of the Jesuit fathers. The library for the use of the students contains 3,000 volumes. In the hall of the Union Catholique, below the Jesuits' Church, there is a public library and reading-room, containing 20,000 volumes in French and English, and a selection of periodical literature.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice has a large library in the old building on Notre Dame street. At the college in Sherbrooke street is the theological library of the Grand Seminary, and the more general library of the Little Seminary.

The Mechanics' Institute has a lending library of popular books. The British Patent Office publications may be consulted at the Board of Arts and Manufactures.

A public library of reference is much wanted in Montreal. A student in Roman Catholic theology and kindred subjects can find all he requires. In Protestant theology the Presbyterian College affords very good material. In civil law the Advocates' Library is a useful one. In some departments the McGill Library is pretty full, but if any one in Montreal wishes to carry on researches requiring general works of reference he must go to some other city. The Government publishes many useful documents for the information of Parliament, but in Montreal it is nobody's business to keep them. There is not a set accessible for reference. Thousands of copies are scattered broadcast among people who use them for waste paper. It requires a distressing amount of labour to carry on the most ordinary inquiries in history, politics, sociology, art, or general literature.

THE FINE ARTS.

Music.—The musical taste of Montreal has developed rapidly during the past ten years, although, perhaps, manifesting itself less in a public than in a private way. Numerous amateur and professional concerts of good quality and enjoyable character are given every winter. The private cultivation of the art has created a community capable of appreciating the best music, and of criticising intelligently performances of a high order, and it invariably lends its hearty support to all musical efforts worthy of encouragement.

Good choirs are maintained by nearly all the churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. Prominent among the former are those of Notre Dame, St. Patrick, the Gesu, and St. James. In the Protestant churches particular attention is given to music at St. James the Apostle's, St. John the Evangelist's, Christ Church Cathedral, and at the St. James street Wesleyan Methodist, the American Presbyterian, and St. Andrew's Churches.

Music is also taught at the public schools, and special care is bestowed upon it at all the private schools and seminaries.

There are several musical societies in the city, but only two, the Mendelssohn Choir and Philharmonic Society, are regularly organized, and give public performances at stated times. The former of these, although the smaller society, has precedence from age, it having been in existence over nineteen years. It is a private organization, composed entirely of amateurs, and has a membership of about ninety selected voices. Its performances consist chiefly of lighter choral works and unaccompanied part-songs, in which latter style of singing the choir has attained to a high degree of excellence.

The Philharmonic Society was established four years ago. During that time it has met and overcome many difficulties (mostly financial), and is now

in a position where its ultimate success can hardly be doubted. The chorus numbers 200, and three concerts are given every winter. Since its formation the society has performed in a satisfactory and artistic manner several of the great choral works of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, and lighter works by less noted composers. It is assisted by La Société des Symphonistes, an orchestral association of forty pieces organized some three years since, but now disbanded, although capable of being called together at short notice when required.

The church organs of Montreal are worthy of special mention, several fine instruments having been placed in different churches in the city. The best are that in the English Cathedral, built by Hill, of London, England, and those by Warren & Sons, of Toronto (formerly of this city), in the American Presbyterian Church, in St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. James the Apostle's, Trinity, Emmanuel, Erskine, and St. Paul's.

Painting and Sculpture.—Good works in these arts are not plentiful in this city. The Board of Arts and Manufactures carry on a number of schools for technical Art, and progress is being made in that direction, but the citizens so far have not expended much upon really first-class works for the adornment of their houses. Still there are a few fine paintings in private hands. The paintings in the Roman Catholic churches are, for the most part, singularly poor, and the stranger will look in vain for any treasure of art corresponding to the importance of the buildings. Notre Dame de Lourdes (see page 184) is the exception to this general rule. Much more attention has of late been drawn in this direction by the efforts of

The Art Association.—This institution was incorporated in the year 1860 under the presidency of the late Bishop Fulford, who, during his lifetime, took a deep

interest in its proceedings. Its operations were carried on by a council of gentlemen interested in art matters, and for many years, under their auspices, exhibitions were held with much success. The late Mr. Benaiah Gibb, a member of the council, died in 1877, and bequeathed to the Association the lot of land at the corner of St. Catherine street and Phillips' square, upon which the gallery is erected, and \$8,000 in money. He left also his own collection of ninety paintings and some bronzes as a nucleus for a gallery. To these, some works of art have been added by the liberality of citizens. The gallery is open every week day from ten until four on payment of 25 cents. Members paying an annual subscription of five dollars, and their families, are admitted free. Besides the permanent exhibition, special exhibitions of paintings, engravings, ceramics, and other works of art are periodically held. Lectures on kindred subjects are provided, and art classes are carried on under competent teachers. An art reading room, to form the nucleus of an art library, has been recently started in this building.

The Decorative Art Society.—The rooms of this Society are on Phillips' Square. They are conducted on the same principle as the well known institutions of the same name in New York and London. They afford a means of interchange and disposal of objects of art in needle-work, ceramics, painting on satin, and objects of *vertù* generally. They are conducted by a committee of ladies.

Science.—The scientific interest of Montreal centres around two institutions—the McGill College and the Natural History Society. We have already referred to the former under the head of Education (page 202), and can only repeat here that the Faculty of Applied Science has 10 professors and 44 students, and is well provided with laboratories and models. The degree of Bachelor of Science is granted in this Faculty.

The **Natural History Society** occupies a building of its own on University street. It dates from the year 1827, when it was first organized. The Museum was commenced in 1832 in a building in Little St. James street, and the Society removed in 1858 to its present building. The ground flat is occupied by the lecture room and library. On the second flat is an excellent and extensive natural history collection, and a collection of interesting objects connected with Canadian history and the native races of Canada. Besides the regular meetings of the society, courses of lectures are given during the winter on scientific subjects. The transactions of the society are published in a quarterly magazine. In it all the papers of interest which are read at the monthly meetings appear.

AMUSEMENTS.

The young people of Montreal have many amusements, mostly of an out-door character, both in summer and winter. Middle-aged and elderly people are not amused any more in Montreal than elsewhere. They are occupied generally in active business cares, lively political discussions, or in carrying on the numerous churches and benevolent institutions previously described. Some wise ones, however, practise *golf* in summer and *curling* in winter. as distractions.

Lacrosse.—This is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans. It was by means of a match between the Sacs and Ojibways that the savages obtained possession of Fort Michilimakinac, at the outbreak of Pontiac's war in 1763. There are nine lacrosse clubs in Montreal. No regular times are set apart for games, but the clubs usually practise early in the morning on the grounds of the Montreal Lacrosse Club in Sherbrooke street west, or in those of the

Shamrock Club on St. Catherine street west. Matches are frequently played on Saturday afternoons.

Cricket.—The Montreal Cricket Club is the only one in the city. Its grounds are on St. Catherine street west.

Base-Ball.—The St. Lawrence Base-Ball Club is the only one. This game is not much played.

Foot-Ball.—This is a very popular game. There are three very large clubs. One of them is formed of University students.

Boating.—This amusement cannot be carried on opposite the city on account of the rapidity of the current. The young men of Montreal who indulge in it resort to Lachine or Longueuil. There are several clubs—the *Longueuil Boating Club*, the *Lachine Boating Club*, and the *Grand Trunk Boating Club*, all composed of Montrealers.

The Bicycle Club.—One club of about seventy members have devoted themselves to this amusement, and occasionally make processions through the streets and excursions in the country.

Golf.—There is a very large Golf Club, which meets at the grounds and club house on Fletcher's field.

Hunting.—Montreal can boast of the largest and best conducted hunting establishment on this continent. The kennels of the Montreal Hunt Club are situated on Colborne Avenue, near Sherbrooke street, and cover three and a half acres of land. They well deserve a visit because they contain the very latest and most complete conveniences for the lodging, feeding, and general comfort and happiness of horses and hounds. The establishment consists of one hunts-

man, two whippers, a kennel huntsman and an earth-stopper. Stables are provided for the servants' horses and for the horses of members of the club who may come to Montreal during the hunting season. There are forty couples of dogs in the kennels, including the pack which the club purchased from the the Earl of Huntingdon. Very comfortable and convenient club-rooms are erected for the use of members, who now number over eighty, and among whom are very many of the élite of Montreal society. The regular hunting season commences in September, when the hounds meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, until December. Only the wild fox is hunted by the club. Drags and bagmen have no place in its arrangements. The club is the oldest in America. The present chief huntsman has been for 26 years in charge of the pack. The meets are attended by a brilliant assemblage of well mounted ladies and gentlemen. The scarlet coats and trim appointments of the members on a field day, and the excitement of a burst across the country make a "meet" one of the sights of Montreal.

Racket.—This game is carried on by a club of forty members. The court is in St. George street, near Vitré street.

Lawn Tennis is very popular. There is a club of about sixty members (ladies and gentlemen), which meets in summer at the grounds of the Montreal Lacrosse Club every week day except Saturday, at 3 P.M. In winter the meetings are at the Racket Court.

Racing.—A turf club, under the name of "The Province of Quebec Turf Club," has recently been organized in Montreal. At present it consists of 63 members, and has leased the race course at Blue Bonnets for its meetings; but the club hopes soon to

have a better track and to erect suitable buildings. Upon days of meeting, the Grand Trunk Railway trains stop at the foot of the hill near the course. Many of the members of the club are leading citizens of Montreal, and they hope to improve the breed of horses in the country, as well as to amuse themselves, by carrying on this sport in a fair and honest way. At Lepine Park, below Hochelaga, is a course for trotting of a rougher sort.

Gymnasium, on Mansfield street. This was built originally for a gymnasium alone, but it was not very successful. A few years ago the Mercantile Library Association, then in a moribund state, was incorporated with the Gymnasium Association. Afterwards the Montreal Lacrosse Club, the Montreal Snowshoe Club, and the Bicycle Club were successively absorbed into a larger body called the "Montreal Amateur Athletic Association," which has its head-quarters in this building. It is an excellent institution and very useful to young men. There is a good gymnasium, provided with a competent teacher, a bowling-alley, billiard tables, a shooting-gallery, a library (the old one of the Mercantile Library, quite sufficient for the demand), baths and a reading-room. There is no bar, nor any thing of the sort under a more euphonious name, so that parents are quite satisfied to have their sons frequent the building.

The Victoria Skating Rink.—Montreal possesses the largest and best skating rink in Europe or America. The Grand Duke Alexis, who skated there during his visit to Canada, pronounced it better than anything of the kind in Russia. The club consists of over 2,000 members. The rink is a brick building with a roof of one semi-circular span 50 feet high at the centre. It is 260 feet long and 100 feet wide. A promenade extends around the ice, and in the front of the building are dressing and cloak rooms, and

offices. Besides the music stand, there is a gallery for spectators; for here on a gala night may be seen the youth and beauty of both sexes. Fancy dress balls are held on the ice, and one of the most brilliant sights which the city affords is presented on such an occasion. The rink is brightly lit, a band plays in the orchestra, and the gay dresses and swift movements of the skaters combine to make the scene like a peep into fairyland. During the winter, rinks are improvised elsewhere, upon smooth places on the river or canal, and upon vacant lots throughout the city.

Curling.—A very favourite amusement in winter among the middle-aged men of the city. The climate of Montreal is favourable to the production of very excellent ice for the purpose, and the Scotchmen who settled here instituted their national game in Montreal as early as 1807. In that year the Montreal Curling Club was founded. The Marquis of Lorne is patron of this club. The rink is at No. 1450 St. Catherine street. The Thistle Club was founded in 1842. Its rink is in St. Monique street. The Caledonia Curling Club was founded in 1850, and its rink is at the corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets.

Tobogganing.—The toboggan is a long sled, without runners, which lies flat upon the snow. It is made of thin ash, and is usually 8 feet long by 18 inches wide, and curled up at the prow. Being made to glide upon the surface of light snow, it was used in winter time, and is still used, by the Indians, for transporting their effects; for a man upon snowshoes dragging a toboggan can go across country and take with him an astonishing quantity of stuff. Upon this primitive conveyance it is the delight of youthful Montrealers of both sexes to slide down hills. The lady sits in front and the gentleman sits or kneels behind and steers. The course is soon over, but the

process of dragging the vehicle up-hill is enlivened by conversation, and is seldom tedious. There are four clubs devoted to this amusement. Members are admitted by ballot and identified by badges of various colours. Initial velocity is given by artificial erections at the tops of the hills. These rise some 30 feet and are covered with ice and snow. The toboggan swoops down like a bird, and the dazed novice, to quote the words of an American editor at last winter's carnival, feels as if he were swallowing a whirlwind. The slides on gala nights are lit up with torches; but bright moonlight nights are preferred for this recreation. It is a very pretty sight to see the figures of the sliders against the white snow gliding swiftly down the hill or sociably trudging up again, dragging their toboggans.

Snow-shoeing.—A number of clubs are devoted to this amusement. They are distinguished by the colours of their blanket coats. Long tramps are organized during the season and a strong turn-out of snow-shoers making a bee line across the country is a very picturesque sight. It is quite usual in Montreal for young ladies to walk on snow-shoes in company with friends. Some of them can walk long distances. During the carnival of 1884 after the ice palace had been attacked and carried in the midst of a blaze of fireworks, the clubs, to the number of 2,000 men all carrying torches, went upon a tramp over the Mountain. The sight was one to be remembered. The long procession of brilliant lights moved up the steep declivity, along the summit of the Mountain, and down again, zigzagging upon the winding roads like an immense fiery serpent, while the keen air was ablaze with rockets and Roman candles. The Ice-palace on this occasion was lit up with electric lights.

Chess.—There is one chess club which meets at the Montreal Gymnasium in Mansfield street.

The National Amateur Association.—This organization consists of deputies from the different athletic clubs for the purpose of organizing matches and promoting out-door recreations.

Militia.—Volunteering is a favourite occupation of the young men of the city. There are six regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers, and one battery of horse artillery raised in the city.

Theatres.—The history of the Drama in Montreal is a chequered one. The clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, have at all times discountenanced it, and the theatre-going class has also been limited by the difference of language. The first theatre was built in 1825 in St. Paul street. There are three at present, viz. :

The Academy of Music, on Victoria street, which is the best house in Montreal, and one where there is generally very good acting and singing. It is closed in the summer.

The Crystal Palace Opera House, an improvisation on Dominion square, is open in summer as an Opera House and in winter as a Skating Rink. There is usually a good company acting there during the season.

Theatre Royal, in Cotté Street.—This theatre is kept open in summer as well as in winter. It is a small house, but very good companies sometimes perform there.

The Queen's Hall is a beautiful and commodious hall where concerts and lectures are frequently given. Lectures, however, are not among the weaknesses of Montrealers. Music they are fond of, for it speaks all languages and appeals to the whole community.

GEOLOGY OF MONTREAL AND ITS ENVIRONS.

The following sketch, to accompany the annexed Geological Map of Montreal and its environs, has been contributed by Dr. Harrington, F.G.S.:—

The region around Montreal is one of much interest to the geologist. Within a comparatively limited area a number of geological formations are represented, while eruptive rocks well worthy the study of the petrologist are to be seen at many points. The formations with their approximate British equivalents are included in the following table:—

SYSTEMS.	FORMATIONS.	BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.
Pleistocene (Post-Pliocene, Champaign.)	{ Saxicava sand Leda clay Boulder clay. }	{ Clyde beds, &c. Boulder Clay or Till }
Silurian.	Lower Helderberg.	Ludlow.
Siluro-Cambrian (Ordovician.)	{ Hudson River (or Loraine). Utica. Trenton (including Birdseye and Black River,) Chazy. }	{ Lower Llandovery, Caradoc or Bala, Llandeilo, Arenig. }
Cambrian.	{ Calciferous. Potsdam. }	{ Lower Tremadoc and Lingula flags. }
Norian.	.....	Hypersthene rock of Skye, &c.
Laurentian.	{	{ Lewisian gneiss, &c. of N. W. Scotland. }

I. Laurentian.—A small area occupied by rocks of the Laurentian system is shown on the accompanying map, consisting partly of the true or Lower Laurentian of Sir William Logan (1) and partly of the Norian (Upper Laurentian of Logan, (2). Imme-

diately westward of this, beyond the limits of the map, is the "Grenville region," which was rendered classic by the researches of Logan, and which will ever be a favourite field for the study of Laurentian rocks. Its southern limit is easily reached by taking the Canadian Pacific Railway to Calumet Station, 61 miles, or to Lachute, 43 miles from Montreal. North of the Lake of Two Mountains, Laurentian gneisses occupy an isolated area of 40 or 50 square miles and constitute a hill of considerable height known as Mont Calvaire. This may be reached by steamer from Lachine, the passenger landing at the Indian village of Oka.

Geologists wishing for a glimpse of the Norian, may go by railway to St. Jerome, a pretty village on the Rivière du Nord, 33 miles from Montreal. The strata exposed here are not typical; but true norites may be seen a few miles off, at the village of New Glasgow. Returning from this place to Montreal by way of St. Lin, an opportunity would be afforded of studying the Potsdam, Calciferous and Chazy formations.

II. Cambrian.—Resting upon the corrugated and folded Laurentian rocks are beds of sandstone (3), which occupy a considerable area in the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and which were long ago recognized as equivalent to the Potsdam sandstones of the New York geologists. They are exposed at many points, the nearest to Montreal being Ste. Anne at the upper end of the island, a place accessible either by Grand Trunk railway or steamboat from Lachine.

Worm burrows (*Scolithus Canadensis*) abound in some of the beds at St. Anne, while at Beauharnois, south of Lake St. Louis, the curious tracks described by Owen under the generic name *Protichnites*, were discovered many years ago.

On reference to the map it will be seen that the Potsdam sandstone forms an anticlinal on either side

of which the succeeding formations appear, beginning with the Calcareous (4). This is composed mainly of dolomite and has a thickness of several hundred feet. It may be seen at St. Anne, where it yields a few characteristic fossils (*Leperditia Anna*, *Murchisonia Anna*, &c.)

III. Siluro-Cambrian.—Resting conformably upon the Calcareous is the Chazy formation which, according to some geologists, may be regarded as the first member of the Siluro-Cambrian (Lower Silurian of Murchison). According to Billings, of forty-four organic forms found in the Calcareous of the Ottawa basin only two pass up into the Chazy limestone; but the break here may be regarded as filled by the Levis formation which occurs further eastwards. In the neighbourhood of Montreal, the Chazy formation is about 200 feet thick, and consists mostly of limestone (often with thin dolomitic layers), though in some parts of its distribution elsewhere, it is largely represented by sandstones and shales. Exposures may be seen and fossils collected at many points north of the city, as for example along the St. Lawrence road. Near the Indian village of Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine, there are extensive quarries which afford an excellent opportunity for studying the formation. Among the more common organic remains found in the neighbourhood of Montreal may be mentioned *Rhynchonella plena*, *Orthis borealis*, *Orthis platys*, *Maldocystites Murchisoni*, *Blastoido-crinus carchariædens*, &c.

The Chazy formation is succeeded by another series of limestones constituting the Trenton group, and having altogether a thickness of about 600 feet. These vary considerably in character, being partly black and bituminous, partly grey and more or less crystalline. Some of the beds, as shown by Dr. Dawson, are almost entirely composed of comminuted fragments of corals, shells, &c. Organic remains abound in many localities, but the best places for the collector to

visit are the quarries at the Mile End, near the city, and those near Pointe Claire Station, about fifteen miles west. At the latter place, which is easily reached by the Grand Trunk Railway, the Black River beds occur and yield many fossils which are different from those obtained at the Mile End. Among the more important species found at one or other of these localities may be mentioned:—

Stenopora fibrosa, *Chatetes lycopodon*, *Glyptocrinus ramulosus*, *Columnaria alveolata*, *Tetradium fibratum*, *Ptilodictya acuta*, *Strophomena alternata*, *Leptana sericea*, *Orthis lynx*, *Lingula quadrata*, *Cyrtodonta Huronensis*, *Murchisonia bellicincta*, *Pleurotomaria subconica*, *Conularia Trentonensis*, *Asaphus megistos*, *Trinucleus concentricus*, *Bathyrurus extans*.

The limestones seen at the Montreal Reservoir and at many points in Mount Royal Park, are of Trenton age, though differing in aspect from those seen at the Mile End quarries, owing, no doubt, to their proximity to the great intrusive mass of the mountain. Nearly all the more important buildings in Montreal are constructed of stone derived chiefly from the Trenton formation, though in part from the Chazy. It is also worthy of note that the Trenton formation has supplied most of the building-stone used in Quebec, Ottawa and Kingston.

The Utica shales, which succeed the Trenton limestones, may be seen at the upper end of St. Helen's Island, at Moffatt's Island, at Longueuil and other points opposite Montreal. They are black and bituminous and occasionally fossiliferous. As shown by the map, there is a considerable area occupied by rocks of the Hudson River or Loraine formation, but owing to superficial deposits it is only here and there that they can be seen. One locality is at the rapids above Chambly Basin on the Richelieu River. The beds here are nearly horizontal, and consist of bluish and grey argillaceous, arenaceous, and calcareous shales. The latter contain organic remains, among

which may be mentioned *Ambonychia radiata*, *Pterinea demissa*, and *Modiolopsis modiolaris*.

IV. Silurian.—In the region under consideration the sole representative of the Silurian system (Upper Silurian of Murchison) is to be found in two or three small outliers of the Lower Helderberg formation which are about two hundred miles distant from the nearest portion of the group in the State of New York. The principal outlier is on St. Helen's Island, and consists for the most part of a breccia holding fragments of gneiss, sandstone, limestone, &c., imbedded in a paste of dolomite. On the east side of the island, not far from the north end, there are two small patches of limestone, holding a number of characteristic Lower Helderberg fossils, and associated with the breccia in such a manner as to make it seem probable that both rocks belong to the same period. Among the organic remains in the limestone are *Favosites Gothlandica*, *Orthis oblata*, *Strophomena rhomboidalis*, *Rhynchonella ventricosa*, *Pentamerus galeatus*, *P. pseudo-galeatus*, &c. Both the limestone and breccia are traversed by dykes of a variety of nepheline basalt, which have hardened the limestone and enabled it to withstand the denuding agencies which so nearly obliterated a chapter in the geological history of this neighbourhood.

V. Pleistocene.—Between the Lower Helderberg and the Pleistocene of Montreal there is an unfilled gap. The Devonian and Carboniferous are absent, nor have we any trace of formations belonging to the Mesozoic or Tertiary. The Pleistocene is, however, well represented. It has been divided into: 1. The Boulder clay; 2. The Leda clay, and 3. The Saxicava sand—groups which are not always sharply defined. The city of Montreal is built upon Pleistocene deposits, and good opportunities of studying them are often afforded by excavations for cellars, drains, &c.

At the Mile End quarries, north of the city, they are seen resting upon the Trenton limestones, the surfaces of which are often beautifully glaciated. At this place they yield a number of fossils, including *Mytilus edulis*, *Astarte Laurentiana*, *Tellina proxima*, *T. grænlandica*, *Mya truncata*, *M. arenaria*, *Natica clausa*, *Trichotropis borealis*. Numerous fossils have also been obtained at Logan's Farm, at the Glen (Dorchester Avenue), and at other points near to or in the city. On the west side of the mountain, over Côte des Neiges village, there is a Pleistocene beach with marine shells at an elevation of 470 feet above the sea. Other well marked sea-margins or terraces on the flanks of the mountain are at heights of 440, 386 and 220 feet, the Montreal reservoir being at the level of the last. The Sherbrooke street terrace is about 120 feet above the sea.

On the summit of the mountain, at an elevation of over 700 feet, and at many other points, there are boulders of crystalline rocks which must have been brought from the Laurentian regions to the northeast.

Eruptive Rocks.—In the region represented on the map are a number of eruptive masses, which have broken through the flat-lying Palæozoic strata, and constitute hills from the summits of which beautiful views of the surrounding country may be obtained. The main part of Mount Royal is composed of diabase, in places rich in olivine; but to the westward of this there is an important and more recent mass of nepheline-syenite which is well seen at the "Corporation Quarry," where considerable quantities of the rock are obtained for use as road-metal. The nepheline-syenite has penetrated and tilted up the Chazy limestone, converting it locally into a highly crystalline marble. Both the eruptive masses of the mountain and the surrounding stratified rocks are traversed by numerous dykes, from an eighth of an inch or less in thickness up to about eight or ten feet, and composed

of a remarkable variety of rocks, such as nepheline-syenite, teschenite, nephelinite, nepheline-basalt, &c. All the eruptive rocks appear to date from Palæozoic time, notwithstanding that some of them have nowhere else been shown to belong to a period anterior to the Tertiary.

The eruptive masses east of Montreal, included in the map, also consist of interesting rocks. Montarville is composed of olivine-diabase, while Belœil is partly augite-syenite, and partly nepheline-syenite. Rougemont again is mainly olivine-diabase. It should also be stated that the Laurentian rocks to the northwest are cut by thick dykes of diabase which, according to the investigations of Logan, are more ancient than the Potsdam sandstone.

Minerals.—The following species have been found at or near Montreal, and chiefly in connection with the trap-dykes referred to above: Pyrite, Pyrrholite, Galena, Sphalerite, Magnetite, Titanic Iron Ore, Limonite, Fluorite, Quartz, Orthoclase, several triclinic feldspars, Augite, Hornblende, Acmite, Chrysolite, Biotite, Epidote, Nepheline, Sodalite, Canerinite, Titanite, Tourmaline, Natrolite, Analcite, Chabazite, Heulandite, Calcite, Dolomite, Strontianite, Dawsonite, Baryto-celestite. Most of these are unimportant in so far as the mineral collector is concerned, being met with only in small quantity or merely as constituents of the crystalline rocks already noticed. The most interesting species is Dawsonite, a hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium. It was first found here and subsequently met with in Tuscany. Very fine crystals of calcite (nail-headed spar) may sometimes be found at the Mile End quarries, and good specimens of augite from loose masses of trap occurring near the Montreal aqueduct. From dykes of nepheline-syenite also, good specimens of natrolite and sodalite have been obtained. Sodalite and canerinite occur sparingly at the "Corporation Quarry,"

as well as acmite, a mineral which is met with at several other localities.

B. J. H.

The Director of the Geological Survey is preparing an account of the geology of the Dominion, to be accompanied by a map, geologically coloured, of the whole of Canada. Notices of the zöology of the country will no doubt also be given.

EXCURSIONS.

Montreal is situated within easy reach of many charming places, and to describe them all would occupy too much space. Around the city there are some very interesting drives.

The Mount Royal Cemetery.—A very beautiful spot in the heart of the Mountain, about two miles from the city, unsurpassed for the advantages of its situation, and adorned with many beautiful monuments. In the rear, on the summit of the hill, is an observatory from whence a view of the whole extent of country to the north, up to the Laurentides may be had. From this point a charming road, winding through the woods, leads down in rear of the cemetery.

The Catholic Cemetery adjoins the preceding, and is best visited by the road connecting the two cemeteries. It has an extensive outlook towards the south, as far as the Adirondack range. The sepulchral vaults are a striking feature of this cemetery. There is a fine monument erected to the men who fell in 1837. As they were unsuccessful at the time they were rebels, but as almost everything they fought for was, in the sequel, granted, possibly it might be as precise to call them patriots. Guibord's grave is near the road leading from the Protestant Cemetery,

and recalls one of the most remarkable conflicts between Church and State which has occurred in recent times. The ascent to Mount Calvary by the fourteen Stations of the Cross appeals to the devotion of Roman Catholics and interests Protestants as being a feature not met with in the cemeteries usually visited.

The Drive around the Mountain, usually taken by tourists. The extensive grounds of the Board of Agriculture and the Exhibition building of the Board of Arts and Manufactures (see pp. 178, 220) may be seen in this drive upon the right, not far from the entrance to the Protestant Cemetery. The grounds occupy a space of about 50 acres; a portion being in the Mount Royal Park and connected by means of a substantial bridge with the Exhibition Grounds proper. Among the principal buildings on the grounds may be mentioned the Crystal Palace, for the display of manufactured articles; the Carriage Building; the Root and Grain Building, and the Machinery Hall provided with a stationary engine and shafting.

The Agricultural Implement Building (for the display of agricultural machinery in motion) is situated on the Park side; it consists of four buildings with extensive connecting corridors. The Exhibitions for the past two or three years have been remarkably successful and have attracted immense crowds. An Exhibition has now come to be regarded as an annual institution, the date fixed is usually towards the end of September in each year.

The road passes through the village of Côte-des-Neiges, and on the left, upon the south-west slope of the little mountain, the Convent of Villa Maria (see page 217) is passed. On the right, at the summit of the road, is the Church of Notre Dame de Grace.

Sault-au-Recollet.—There is an interesting drive to what is called the “back river,” or the Riviere-des-

Prairies at Sault-au-Recollet—a rapid so called after Nicholas Viel, a Recollet priest, who was drowned here by Huron Indians in 1626. The timber rafts for Quebec pass down this river, and here is situated the Mother House of the order of the Sacred Heart (see p. 219).

Lachine.—A drive to this village, going out by the upper road and returning by the lower one, will amply repay a visitor. The scenery is beautiful, and all along the lower road the rapids (Sault St. Louis) are seen to great advantage. Near the head of the aqueduct still stands the house built by Robert Cavelier de La Salle. Here was his seigniory before he set out on the western explorations which ruined him, but made his name famous. The aqueduct and wheel-house (see p. 170) can be seen *en route*.

The Lachine Rapids.—Tourists who have not come down the St. Lawrence by steamer, may see one of the most important rapids on the river by taking a train at the Bonaventure depot for Lachine, and there embarking upon one of the small steamers to Montreal. A train leaves about 7 a. m. and one at 5 p.m. to connect with the steamers coming down the river. Opposite Lachine is the village of Caughnawaga, more picturesque at a distance than upon near approach. Here are settled, upon a reservation, a remnant of the once powerful Mohawk tribe of Iroquois, which for so many years was the terror of the French colonists. This settlement was commenced under the French *régime* by those Indians of the Iroquois tribes who fell under the influence of the French missionaries. They espoused the French cause in the colonial wars, but their aid was always distrusted when they were acting against their own countrymen. It was here that those horrible raids upon Deerfield, Haverhill and Schenectady were planned, which were palliated but not justified by the conduct

of Massachusetts towards the Abenakis. The Indians do not take kindly to agriculture, but prefer the free and roving life of *voyageurs* and guides.

The village of Lower Lachine is seen on the left, as the steamer enters the long and turbulent rapids of the Sault St. Louis. The river is contracted and obstructed by islands, and trap dykes crossing the softer limestone rocks, make by their uneven wear a very broken bottom. The fall of the river is also considerable and the channel tortuous, all which circumstances combined cause this rapid to be more feared than any of the others. There is little danger, however, to passengers. Formerly the insurance companies compelled the steamers to stop at Caughnawaga for a pilot, but now that is not considered necessary. As the steamer enters the rapids the engines are slowed, retaining a sufficient speed to give steerage way, and, rushing along with the added speed of the swift current, the boat soon begins to labour among the breakers and eddies. The passengers grow excited at the apparently narrow escapes, as the steamer seems almost to touch rock after rock, and dips her prow into the eddies, while the turbulent waters throw their spray over the deck. On the right, as the tourist passes through the whirl of waters, the appropriately named Devil's Island is passed, and upon the left is Isle-au-Heron. The aqueduct of the Montreal Water Works may be seen on the main land on the left. On the right the rocky shelving shore of the Indian reserve runs far into the river. But at such a pace the course is soon run. The boat, gliding into quieter water, opens up the shallow and still bay of Laprairie, and the long and stately front of the city of Montreal, the grey limestone, and the bright tinned roofs of the buildings relieved with the beautiful back-ground of the green Mount Royal. Over head is the Victoria Bridge, and down the river is the clustered foliage of the groves on the Island of St. Helen. After a long circuit to

avoid a shoal in the centre of the river, the boat stops at the mouth of the Lachine canal.

Belœil.—There is no prettier spot in the Province of Quebec than the Iroquois House, a hotel built half-way up the side of Belœil mountain. The tourist may take an early train on the Grand Trunk Railway, and must stop at the St. Hilaire (not Belœil) station. On getting out he will find conveyances to take him up to the hotel, which is situated high up in the shady recesses of Mont Belœil. After resting at the hotel he can visit the beautiful lake close at hand, and proceed to the summit of the mountain, where he will obtain such an extended view of beautiful scenery as would repay a walk ten times as long. Returning, any evening train is available, but the better plan is to stay over night at the hotel, which is very comfortable.

TO QUEBEC.

Montreal to Quebec by Steamer.—This is by far the most pleasant mode of making the journey. The steamers, which leave the Richelieu Company's wharf at 7 p. m., are among the finest and most comfortable boats to be found on American waters. There is no day line, and shortly after his departure the tourist will hear the call for supper, which is provided in a most satisfactory manner. He will, if disposed for sleep, then be able to retire to a clean and comfortable state-room. As the summer nights of these northern latitudes are short, the traveller will see by daylight some of the best parts of the river if he will rise early enough.

A good view of the city can be had when leaving, from the steamer's deck. Mr. Howells thus describes it:—"For miles the water front of Montreal is superbly faced with quays and locks of solid stone masonry, and thus she is clean and beautiful to the

very feet. Stately piles of architecture, instead of the old tumble-down warehouses that dishonour the waterside in most cities, rise from the broad wharves; behind these spring the twin towers of Notre Dame, and the steeples of the other churches above the roofs." The steamer glides swiftly down the Current St. Mary, leaving St. Helen's Island on the right, a beautifully wooded spot, worthily named after Helen Boullé, the youthful and lovely lady, wife of Champ-lain, who charmed the wild Huron savages in 1620 with her gentle manners. Still farther to the right opens out Longueuil Bay, with the village of Longueuil in the distance, the setting sun brightening the tinned steeple and steep roof of the parish church. This is the characteristic picture of the Lower St. Lawrence. Parish after parish on both shores, at intervals of about nine miles, each with its church and *presbytère* substantially built after a fashion seen still in Normandy, with steep pitched roof and narrow windows, but all covered with the bright tinned plates which only the dry climate of Canada can preserve from rust.

The river flows through a wide alluvial plain. Far on the north are the Laurentian Mountains, and on the south the Green Mountains. At Quebec they approach the river, giving boldness to the scenery, but all our present course is quiet and monotonous—the river-banks worn steep by the washing of the current on one side, while long points of alluvial matter are deposited on the other by eddies and pools of quiet water, the churches and the clustered villages around them on the level plateau above the stream, and the long stretches of arable land, scarcely broken by trees, save where the Lombardy poplar rears its stiff and formal shape against the sky.

After passing Longueuil; Boucherville, Varennes and Vercheres, follow in quick succession on the right, and Longue Pointe, Point-aux-Trembles, and Bout-de-l'Isle on the left. Here the remaining waters of the

Ottawa join their flood to the St. Lawrence, hiding their union among a maze of low wooded islands. Still on the left follow L'Assumption, at the mouth of the Achigan and Assumption rivers, Lavaltrie and Berthier. Opposite Berthier, on the right bank, the Richelieu falls into the St. Lawrence, draining lakes Champlain and George, and all the country north of the Hudson valley. On the eastern bank of the Richelieu, the old Riviere-des-Iroquois, stands Sorel. Vain attempts have been made to call this place William Henry, but the name of the Captain of the Carignan regiment, who built the old Fort Richelieu here in 1665, as a check to Iroquois incursions, yet clings to the spot.

Sorel is a place of considerable trade. Most of the numerous steamboats plying on the river have been built here, and large numbers of river-craft in the Whitehall trade are owned here.

Shortly after leaving Sorel the river opens out to a width of nine miles, and for twenty-five miles the boat passes through Lake St. Peter. Here are the flats through which the ship channel has been dredged (see p. 159). The St. Francis river falls in on the right, and the Maskinongé on the left. The former is an important stream, which does much useful work in the mills of the Eastern Townships before it gives up its individual existence. There is nothing to be seen upon Lake St. Peter. In spreading out to such an expanse the water becomes very shallow, save in the channel. The tourist may perhaps overtake some timber-raft, covering acres in extent, lighted up by fires, and navigated by men with bronzed faces and red shirts whose forms, as they flit across the unearthly gulf, remind one of Dante's great poem; or perhaps he may meet some ocean steamer, her black bulk dimly discerned in the darkness, far astray in these fresh waters from her home on the blue Atlantic. The most indefatigable sight-seer would, however, do well

to retire to his state room immediately after leaving Sorel, and rise the earlier in the morning.

Three Rivers, is the next stopping place. The traveller will surely know when the boat arrives by the unearthly din of the steam whistle, and the stamping overhead and shouting which seems so utterly unnecessary to any one who does not intend to stop there, but is merely anxious for a little sleep. It is the third city of importance on the river, and was the second founded by the early colonists. The River St. Maurice falls in here from the north, and, being divided at its mouth by two islands, the three channels give the town its name. The St. Maurice is one of the most important tributaries of the St. Lawrence; running a course of about 300 miles, and receiving many large tributaries before joining its waters with the St. Lawrence. It is a very important lumbering stream because of the immense area it drains. At twenty one miles distance from Three Rivers are the Falls of Shawanegan. There are many falls and rapids on the lower St. Maurice, but none to compare in grandeur with Shawanegan. Here the river, suddenly bending and divided by a rocky island into two channels, falls nearly 150 feet perpendicularly, and dashes violently against a wall of opposing rock, whence the united stream forces its way through a channel not more than thirty yards wide. There can be no more striking scene in its savage grandeur than this fall, and a visit will repay the enterprising tourist. Above the falls at Grand Piles a tug steamer runs as far as La Tuque, an old fur trading post. In the old French days, before Montreal was strong enough to keep the Iroquois at a distance, Three Rivers was the most important post on the river for traders; but it declined in importance as Montreal grew. There is a considerable export of lumber from this point. The iron of the St. Maurice forges is made from large deposits of bog iron ore found in this vicinity; they are not yet

exhausted, although they have been worked for over 150 years.

After leaving Three Rivers the steamer stops but once more before arriving at Quebec, and that is at Batiscan, a village near the mouth of a river of the same name; then is passed, from the north, the River St. Anne. About twenty miles from St. Anne occur rapids and obstructions in the St. Lawrence, called the Richelieu Rapids. Large ships usually have to wait for high tide before passing here, as the rocks are dangerous. A few miles from these rapids the Jacques Cartier falls in, still from the north, for the St. Lawrence is a northern river, and draws its unfailing waters mostly from the north. From this point the scenery loses its flatness, and the traveller will be repaid for an early morning start. The steamer swiftly passes village after village, and in the distance the mountains around Quebec can be seen, blue and dim, the sun rising behind them. On the right, near the city, is the mouth of the Chaudière River, on the left is Cap Rouge, and a little farther on is Sillery, close under which is Wolfe's Cove, where the landing was effected in 1759 which changed the destinies of Canada. Gliding on past the maze of ships, and rafts, and booms, and deals, the steamer sweeps close under Cape Diamond, into the matchless basin shadowed by precipitous cliffs, from which Quebec, the Queen of the St. Lawrence, looks down in all her quaint beauty upon a scene unequalled in the new world.

And now the steam-whistle, its piercing shrillness, heightened by the reverberation from the opposite cliffs of Point Lévis, rouses all sleepy-headed passengers, and summons from the heights that heterogeneous congeries of vehicles in which Quebec rejoices. The traveller may, however, take one of the hotel omnibuses in waiting; but let him not leave the city without a ride in a "calèche." The world looks so strange from a calèche, and Quebec, from such a point of view, looks, if possible, quainter than it really

is. If the tourist be, unfortunately, thin and of light weight, anxiety lest he be shot out may disturb his mind; but still let him hold on bravely, he may not have another chance. The calèche is fast disappearing, its last home is here, and soon it will depart whither so many good things have already gone.

TO OTTAWA.

To Ottawa by Railway.—The Pacific Railway has purchased the portion of the former Q., M., O. & O. Railway between Montreal and Ottawa as the first link in the great system uniting the St. Lawrence with the Pacific Ocean. Trains leave the Dalhousie Square depot. The first stop is at

Sault-au-Recollet,—where the train crosses the Rivière-des-Prairies or Back River. The Convent of the Sacred Heart is on the right before passing the bridge. A fine view of the rapids may be had from both sides of the cars. The road now crosses Isle Jesus, a very fertile island 21 miles long and 6 miles wide. After passing St. Martin Station it arrives at

St. Martin Junction.—Here the North Shore Railway to Quebec diverges. The next station is

Ste. Rose.—At this point the train crosses the northernmost mouth of the Ottawa river and passes on to the main land. A very beautiful view may be had from the cars up and down the river, which seems to have no special name, and is called the Rivière St. Jean, or Jesus, or Terrebonne river, and sometimes simply the Ottawa. The road now lies across a level uninteresting plain, underlaid by the Potsdam sandstone and the Calciferous formation. At

Ste. Therese, a road branches off for St. Jerome, another for St. Lin, and another for St. Eustache. A

very large Roman Catholic College is situated here and may be seen from the train. The following stations are St. Augustin, Ste. Scholastique (which is the county town), St. Hermas and

Lachute, a large town upon the falls of the Rivière du Nord containing a number of manufactories. It is the county town of Argenteuil. The river skirts the Laurentian hills and the course of the train, after crossing it, lies between the Ottawa and the base of that range. The next station is St. Philippe; then, leaving all the saints behind, the train strikes for the main Ottawa river which is reached at

Grenville.—This is a very good point from which to examine the Laurentian country. The mountains abound in minerals such as mica, graphite and apatite, and the bands of crystalline limestone near here are favourite fields for obtaining specimens of the rarer minerals. At Grenville the Longue Sault rapid commences, which interrupts the navigation of the Ottawa; and here is also the upper end of the Carillon and Grenville canal. At the foot of the rapid Dollard and his companions, in the year 1661, saved Canada by the sacrifice of their lives.

Close to Carillon, at the foot of the canal, is this Thermopylæ of French Canada, but Dollard's name is commemorated in Ville Marie only by a contemptible little lane. Passengers for Caledonia Springs get out here. After leaving Grenville the Calumet river, a small stream, is crossed, and, a mile and a half further on, the River Rouge, a turbulent stream, down which a good deal of lumber is floated. The train arrives next at Montebello—the residence of the late Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, the O'Connell of Canada, from whom the next station, Papineauville, derives its inharmonious name. The road runs through a rough and uninteresting country for the rest of the distance. To the scientific tourist

however, the ground is classic, for it is at Côte St. Pierre, in the seigniorship of Petite Nation, 20 miles from Montebello, where the *Eozoon Canadense* is found in its least altered and most characteristic condition. At North Nation Mills the North Nation river, a lumbering stream, is crossed. Then follow the stations of Thurso and Rockland—next follows.

Buckingham, upon the Rivière-au-Lièvre a singularly rapid and turbulent stream which rushes, rather than flows, through a good hunting country but a bad one for settling in. The river falls 70 feet in a very few miles, and consequently there are several large lumber establishments here. Buckingham is the centre of the apatite and the plumbago mining country. Eleven miles above Buckingham and accessible by steamer from it is the Emerald mine, where the apatite may be seen in masses. The next stations are L'Ange Gardien and Templeton, then the Gatineau river is crossed. This is a very large and important lumbering river 300 miles in length, and a chief tributary of the Ottawa. The next station is

Hull, opposite Ottawa. A fine view of the Parliament buildings can be had from the station. After leaving Hull the Ottawa river is crossed upon a bridge remarkable for its solid construction, for here the Ottawa flows in a wide and full stream just above the Falls of the Chaudière. From the train a view of the rapids may be had. The river is 500 yards wide and the principal fall is 60 feet high. The tourist will find much to interest him in a visit to this fall. The next station is Ottawa.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

Excursion to Lake Memphremagog.—The South Eastern Railway extends from Montreal to Newport in

Vermont. There it connects with the Passumpsic Valley line, leading to Boston by a direct route through the very heart of the finest scenery of the White Mountains. Trains leave the Bonaventure Station for Boston morning and evening. In running down to the river the Lachine Canal (p. 163) is crossed, and the tourist may obtain a good view of it from the cars. The train crosses the St. Lawrence on the Victoria Bridge (see p. 167) and, at St. Lambert station, the South Eastern track diverges. Four railways start from this point. The Central Vermont is on the right hand, for the south, via St. Johns and St. Albans; the track of the South Eastern is the next. On the left are the main lines of the Grand Trunk for Portland, Quebec and Rouse's Point, and last to the left is the railway for Sorel. Trains also leave for Huntington, but they diverge from the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway at a point a few miles further on. From the embankments on approaching or leaving the Bridge a view of the rapids of Sault St. Louis and the bay of Laprarie may be seen on the right, and of St. Helen's Island and the city of Montreal on the left. After leaving St. Lambert the train strikes across the level country to the valley of the Richelieu which is reached at the Station of

Chambly Basin.—Here the Richelieu opens out into a wide and tranquil expanse after a turbulent and rapid course of 16 miles from St. Johns, and into this basin the Chambly Canal debouches. An important trade with the United States is carried on by this canal. The Richelieu river was, before railway times, the chief route between Canada and the United States. It drains Lake Champlain and, by the canal from Whitehall at the head of the lake, the waters of the St. Lawrence are connected with the Hudson river. The Richelieu was called the Riviere-aux-Iroquois in French times, for down it used to come the canoes of the hostile Mohawks from their homes

on the head waters of the Hudson. The Marquis de Tracy in 1665, seeing the importance of securing control of this river, ordered the erection of three forts. One, at the mouth of the river, was erected by M. de Sorel, one at this point was erected by M. de Chambly, and the third—Fort St. Thérèse—a few miles further up, at the head of the portage, was erected by Colonel de Salières, the Colonel of the Carignan regiment in which the two former were captains. These forts were of wood, but in 1709 Captain Berthelot Sieur de Beaucourt erected a stone fort at Chambly upon the site of fort St. Louis, of which the ruins can be seen upon the left as the train approaches the station.

As the French power strengthened, Fort Chambly, or Fort St. Louis as it was then called, became less important, and the interest of the struggle with the English centres around Crown Point and Ticonderoga; but Chambly was always occupied by a strong French garrison. When Canada was ceded to the English, a British garrison replaced the French troops, but the fort at St. Johns was considered by far the most important on the river, and when the revolutionary war broke out in 1775, it was the garrison at St. Johns which arrested for two months the advance of Montgomery into Canada. While he was thus delayed Majors Brown and Livingstone raised about 300 Canadians, and with these, and 50 men of the Continental Army, invested Chambly, which surrendered apparently without firing a shot. Certainly nobody was hurt on either side and the whole matter was settled in 48 hours. The garrison was commanded by Major Stopford and consisted of 83 men of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. Montgomery was running short of powder, and the capture of the military stores at Chambly contributed largely to the fall of St. Johns. The prisoners were very useful as a means of securing consideration for Ethan Allen and his men who had been captured a short time before in a

quixotic attack on Montreal. The colours of the 7th Fusileers which were taken at the same time were the first trophies of the war. It was a strange garrison. There were in the fort 83 soldiers and 90 women and children. They were all sent into the revolted colonies. The commandant at St. Johns permitted the batteaux to pass southward unmolested. "Their number of women and quantity of baggage" writes Montgomery, "is astonishing.". The whole affair is still a puzzle to the historian. The fort was a square enclosure with flanking towers unprotected by earth-works of any kind. Barracks and store houses were built around the court. The site was admirably chosen at the foot of the portage, commanding effectually the whole breadth of the river.

During the succeeding period while English troops were stationed in Canada, Chambly was continuously occupied by a garrison. The fort was abandoned about the year 1838 and began to fall into decay. Large barracks and officers' quarters were built near it. The number of troops gradually decreased, but, until the evacuation of the country, detachments from Montreal used to go every summer to Chambly for target practice. After the British troops finally departed, the inhabitants began to use the timber of the fort for fire-wood, until the river face fell down and the whole wall threatened to tumble in. Then arose an indefatigable local antiquary, M. Dion, who gave the Quebec Government no rest until the modest sum of \$1,000 was granted to keep the walls from further decay, and with this inadequate sum he rescued this interesting relic of former days from utter ruin.

Chambly owes also to M. Dion's enthusiasm a statue in bronze of Col. De Salaberry, who won a victory over the Americans at Chateauguay in the war of 1812, while in command of a detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs. The statue is of bronze, cast at Montreal by L. P. Hebert. It is not much above natural size, but it is a decidedly better work of art than the

colossal statue of the Queen on Victoria Square in Montreal. There is a very pretty little English Church at Chambly. After leaving Chambly Basin the train next stops at

Chambly Canton.—Here are woollen and cotton mills and a paper mill. Several other factories cluster here on the shore of the St. Louis rapids, for the water power is very extensive. From Chambly, upon the left, Montarville, Belœil, and Rougemont mountains are seen to great advantage, rising up out of the level and fertile country. The train now crosses the river, and, from the cars, a good view of the rapids may be obtained. Then follows Marieville, which is the station for Rougemont. On approaching Ste. Angèle, the next station, Monnoir or Mount Johnson is seen plainly on the right, and, on the left, the Yamaska Mountain emerges from the shadow of Rougemont. The Shefford Mountain becomes clearly visible also on the left, and, as the train proceeds, Brome and Sutton Mountains appear, after which the mountains around Lake Memphremagog are seen in a continuous chain also on the left. After Ste. Brigide the next station is

West Farnham, an important manufacturing village upon the Yamaska river. A large cotton factory and a beet-root sugar factory are among the industries established here. The Central Vermont Railway intersects the South Eastern at this point. The Yamaska is a very tortuous river. It is seen intermittently upon the left, winding through the level plain. After passing through Farnham, Brigham and East Farnham the train stops at

Cowansville, the county town. The neighbouring village of Sweetsburg is seen upon the rising ground. They are pretty places, and at this point the scenery begins to lose its flat character and gains rapidly in

interest. The land is also very good for agricultural purposes. The river is the south branch of the Yamaska. After West Brome follows

Sutton Junction, where the Railway from Sorel connects with the South Eastern. The Bolton Mountains around the lake are seen upon the left, the Pinnacle Mountain opens to the right. The train, after stopping at Sutton Flats and Abercorn, crosses the border and arrives at Richford in the State of Vermont, an important manufacturing town and one of the oldest in the State. The direct course of the road is now barred by Jay's Peak, the most northern spur of the Green Mountains, 4,018 feet high. The train now follows along the valley of the Missisquoi River which it crosses, and, after stopping at East Richford, turns back into Canada, keeping the river on the left continuously visible, winding among the meadows at the foot of the mountains. Glen Sutton and Mansonville, the next stations, are in Canada. Then the border is again crossed. North Troy by its name gives evidence of the classic culture in the United States, which replaces the saintly tendencies of the Lower Canadians. The Missisquoi river is finally crossed, and after passing Newport Centre, Lake Memphremagog opens out, and Newport, at the head of the lake, is reached.

Newport, is a pleasant little town in the State of Vermont, important chiefly because it is the terminus of the Passumpsic Railway and the point where travellers from Quebec and Montreal meet on the road to Boston. It is situated at the head of Lake Memphremagog, one of the most beautiful lakes in North America. The western shore of the lake is skirted by lofty mountains, while the eastern shore slopes gradually down to the water. Upon the eastern shore are many beautiful villas and productive farms, while the opposite side retains all its

primitive wildness. There is a continual contrast between these opposing styles of landscape beauty which adds variety to the scenery of the lake, for the eye wanders with pleasure from the quiet and fertile slopes, adorned with villas and laid out by art, to the rugged grandeur of Orford Mountain, the Owl's Head and Mount Elephantis which, as the sun declines, cast their sombre shadows far over the bright sheet of water. The outlet of the lake is the Magog river which falls into the St. Francis at Sherbrooke. It is a turbulent stream and, as it has a considerable fall in a short distance, it does much work for manufacturers before it is allowed to join the placid St. Francis. On Mondays the Steamer Lady of the Lake leaves Newport at 8 a.m. and goes to the town of Magog at the outlet, a distance of 30 miles, returning at 4.30. On other days the steamer goes only as far as Georgeville, but makes two trips, one at 8.30 a.m. and a second at 1.30 p.m. The prettiest scenery is on the lower part of the lake, so that the tourist will not miss much by turning back at Georgeville.

The most remarkable peak in the chain of mountains on the western shore is the Owl's Head. It rises from the very water's edge to a height of 2,743 feet. Snugly ensconced at its base is the Mountain House, a capital hotel, which has recently been refitted throughout. Those who are fond of climbing can easily make the ascent of the mountain by a foot-path to its very summit. On a clear day the view is marvellously extensive. Lake Memphremagog in its whole extent—with every island and creek—is manifest at the foot of the mountain. Far off the St. Francis can be seen in its whole course to the St. Lawrence, and even the white towers of Notre Dame de Montréal can be discerned. On the east is lake Massawippi—on the west is lake Champlain with the Adirondacks behind it. On the south are the White Mountains and the Green Mountains. The valleys of the Yamaska and the Richelieu—a level plain with

isolated peaks lie spread out as on a map. It is a panorama which will reward the tourist for a two hours climb, because, owing to the comparatively isolated position of the mountain, there is no intervening summit to obstruct the view. Let the enterprising traveller ascend, provided with a field glass and a good map and he will not regret his labour, if only the weather be clear.

A little further down the lake is Mount Elephantis, and on the opposite shore is Bay View Park, a great resort for picnics. Then follow a number of handsome villas and fine farms. Half way down the lake is Georgeville—a pleasant summer resort with a good hotel. Opposite, on the west side, is Knowlton's Landing. Here the stage for Knowlton can be taken, traversing the Bolton pass through mountain scenery of alpine wildness and beauty. At last Magog is reached at the extreme northern end of the lake. The Central Vermont Railway has a branch line from St. Johns to this point which will shortly be extended to meet the Grand Trunk Railway at Sherbrooke. From Magog the steamer returns to Newport where the tourist may resume his journey to New York, Boston, Montreal or Quebec. Newport is a good holiday resort. It is a centre from whence many interesting excursions can be made and is within easy reach of all the chief cities of the North and East.

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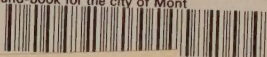
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